The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,115 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	15th July
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	22nd „
L. Ravenna	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th „
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	25th July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
NEPAUL	353	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 [illegible]

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tick

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.		
CLAN FORBES	2,500	Guard		15th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.		
CLAN McGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	about	25th July.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewly	„	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	„	25th „
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	„	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	„	15th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 14th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 14th July, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. COULSON,

MILLINARY AND FANCY GOODS STORES,
Carnac-road, near the Crawford Market.

FRESH ARRIVAL of Marino and Cashmere, plain and ribbed Hosiery, Shawls, Chenille and Beaded Capes, Fans, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Ladies' Work Boxes, Plush Companions, Plush Hand-Bags, Jet Ornaments, Tea Cosies, &c, &c.

THE Proprietor of the BOMBAY HOTEL begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, formerly known as the Royal Hotel, which has been rebuilt on the model of an English Hotel. The place is well located and open to the sea breeze. Terms moderate. Especial arrangements can be made at reduced rates for families. A Bar and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel, and Liquors of the best quality are kept.

5th July, 1884.

WANTED, for the water works, Prome, British Burma, a COMPETENT ENGINEER to look after the Pumping Engines and to make himself generally useful to the Municipality in the way of Blacksmith's and fitter's work. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, with free quarters. None but competent men, Europeans, of sober and steady habits, who have had experience in the setting up and looking after of Pumping Engines need apply. All applications with certified copies of testimonials to be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than the first day of August next.

F. G. BROCK-FOX,
Executive Engineer,
Prome Division, P. W. D., Prome, British Burma.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs.	4-4	per dozen.
„ „ pints at	„	3-0	„
Double Stout, quarts at	„	4-0	„
„ „ pints at	„	2-12	„

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

A. H. CREET & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest THEALER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND :—

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Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.	D. S. KEMP, Esq.

J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

SADDLERY AND STABLE GEAR

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

BRIDLES, Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth, Pony and Watering Bridles,	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20
DRIVING BITS, Best polished steel, Liverpool Sliding Bar and Ring Snaffles, well twisted mouths	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11
RIDING BITS, Snaffles, Pelham, Pelham Lady's, Curb Ring Bradoon	from „ 4 to „ 7
CURB CHAINS, Best Steel, open or twisted links	Re. 1-0
HEAD COLLARS, with non-corrosive links and buckles	Rs. 3-8
KNEE-CAPS, Kersey and Leather	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-0
MARTINGALES, Leather covered or plated	from Rs. 4-8 to „ 5-4
REIN-HOLDERS, Patent Leather	from Rs. 3-0 to „ 3-8
SADDLE GIRTHS, Cotton and Wool, all wool, best cord, Fitz William or Melton	Rs. 3 to „ 7-0
SADDLE CLOTHS, Best woven Felt	from Rs. 4-8 to „ 6-0

WHIPS, DRIVING TANDEM, BUGGY, TONGA, RIDING AND HUNTING SPURS, DRIVING REINS, STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS, CURRY COMBS, LAMPS, &c.

DOG-COLLARS, MUZZLES, SLIPS, LEADS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort ; and Cumballa Hill ;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs.	25
In Hunting	„	30
In Semi-hunting	„	35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„	35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

BEST ENGLISH PRINTS..............Reduced to As. 4 per yard.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS....Reduced to As. 8 per yard.

Patterns Post Free. No charge for Packing. Sale Terms Nett Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-1884.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS were gained by us and our Correspondents, for whom we act as Agents in India, at the late International Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, PORTS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and SPARKLING and STILL GERMAN WINES, as shipped us under our label. This establishes the excellence of *all* our wines in their various qualities as represented in this collection.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Wachter and Co. "ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Perinet and Fils, "CUVEE RESERVEE" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Richard Mathews & Co. celebrated CARLTON WHISKY 11 years old.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Andrew Usher & Co. OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of SPIRITS as shipped us under our label. This was the *Highest Award* given for any such collection.
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	SCOTCH WHISKY.—Our own blend of Finest Highland Malt Whisky, under our *heart-shaped* label.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES

"PRIVILEGE."

PRONOUNCED by Connoisseurs to be a most excellent Wine, and said to be now on the Wine lists of most of the principal Clubs and Hotels in London.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 55.

GEISLER'S	"MONOPOLE"
Preferred by some.	Now such a general favorite.
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 50	Per dozen Quarts Rs. 55.

SAUMAR.

This Wine is strongly recommended to those who desire to have a pure and genuine sparkling Wine for daily use.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 21.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
"Temple House" POONA, Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY,
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILLWRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Importers of all classes of Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied application.

WE have always ON SALE, Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners Allimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES :—MAZAGON.

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Secretaries and Managers.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

UNDER instructions from the Director General of Railways, the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, or RENT, on long or short lease, for the greater part of the GROUND lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Stores and Locomotive Departments at Byculla, with the buildings thereon. For particulars apply at PORT STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Apollo-street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

LYON AND CO., Agents,
London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Ld.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months'	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. (200) Two Hundred per Share is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, on or before FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1884, and that interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after due date.

Shareholders paying the above call in advance i.e., before due date, will be allowed interest or rebate at 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 7, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 14th June, 1884.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs		of 25 lbs.	per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFf	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
EDWARD A. GLOVER,
Comedian, Mimic, Author and Composer, will give
(2) PERFORMANCES (2)
of his
MUSICAL AND MIMICAL ENTERTAINMENT
PATCHWORK,
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
JULY 16TH AND 19TH.
As given before the Nobility and Gentry of England, America, Australia, China, and Japan.
Vocally and instrumentally, assisted by
MISS MARIE BURTON,
Comedienne, Soubrette and Contralto Vocalist,
MISS MAY DUBOIS,
Solo Pianist and Accompanist.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes to hold 4 Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3; Pit Stalls Rs. 2; Pit Re. 1; and Back Seats 8 annas. Box plan for both nights open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CARLOWITZ.—MAX GREGER'S finest selected, just landed for sale by
WILLIAM WATSON & CO., Agents.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

CHEAP and CONVENIENT RESIDENCES in Byculla.—Owing to the very great and unexceptional demand for cheap, convenient and well situated Residences, the undersigned have succeeded in persuading the purchaser of the late Byculla Hotel's commodious and airy premises to convert this palatial Building into suitable and cheap Residences, and as few rooms are now ready and others will be soon finished, the undersigned is prepared to let a set of these rooms for Rs. 45, each entire floor Rs. 85, and each whole block for Rs.160. Each of these rooms has spacious bath room and kitchen adjoining the rooms, with the latest improvement to avoid the smoke nuisance. All these rooms have the advantage of a spacious veranda on two sides. The ground floor is converted into shops and billiard rooms. Also a separate bungalow adjoining the building could be had for Rs. 75, with stabling, outhouses and compound. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, four very desirable completely FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on the Malabar Hill, and one in Middle Colaba on the seashore. For rents and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN. The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn, Lancashire.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTUM GELLA, late of Cullian, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

LALJI DEWSEY……………………Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the said deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The
Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 8th day of July, 1884.

MESSRS. BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JOHN BEAN, late of Ougar, County Essex, England, and formerly a Surgeon Major in the Indian Army.
RICHARD BODEN, late in the employ of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company.
ROBERT WILLIAM BURTON, late Assistant, Stores Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.
WILLIAM BAILEY, late Sub-Conductor, Barrack Branch, P. W. Department.
WILLIAM COLES, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
ANDREW FLOCKHART, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, and formerly an Engineer in the Indian Marine, Bombay.
SOPHIA MALCOLM HALL, late of Tairview, Guildford, Surrey, spinster.
HENRY JACKSON, late of Penrhôs, County Glamorgan, Civil Engineer.
WILLIAM ALFRED MILLS, late of Enderley in the County of Leicester.

All persons having claim against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th July, 1884.

NEW NOVELS
IN
CHEAP EDITION.

Price Re. 1-4; post free Re. 1-8 each.

Tramp Abroad, by Mark Twain.
Phantom Fortune, by Miss Braddon.
Who is the Heir? by M. Collins.
Women of London, by B. Hemyng.
Women of Paris, by B. Hemyng.
Olivia Raleigh, by W. W. F. Synge.
Woman's Glory, by S. Doudney.
Bride's Pass, by S. Tytler.
Comet of a Season, by J. McCarthy.
Dynamite Aboard, by N. Urner.
Joseph's Coat, by D. C. Murray.
Nell on and off the Stage, by B. H. Buxton.
No Man's Friend, by F. W. Robinson.
Prince Saroni's Wife, by J. Hawthorne.
Through the Stage Door, by H. Jay.
Poor Humanity, by F. W. Robinson.
Ben Milner's Wooing, by H. Lee.
Gideon Fleyce, by H. W. Lucy.
Cherry Ripe, by H. Mathers.
Jack of Hazelgreen, by H. Mathers.
Prince of Wales's Garden Party, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Miss Cheyne of Essilmont, by J. Grant.
True as Steel, by J. Girardin.

COOPER, MADON, & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
☎ Telephone No. 39.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?
A single trial will convince that such an establishment is
KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS.
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1, quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co. General Agents, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROUND SHEETS of strong vulcanized INDIA-RUBBER, lined with canvas. Sizes—7'×6' and 6½'×3'. Prices on application to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, three double flue Boilers, 22' by 6' by Galloway, each containing 17 Galloway tubes, complete with all fittings. Apply to P. M. Murzban, Colaba.

KAISER BEER (The Emperor Brand), Light, Bright, and Sparkling. Qts. Rs. 5-12, Pts. Rs. 3-12 per dozen. A shipment just arrived.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a STYLISH ROOMY VICTORIA. Apply to R., care of this paper.

WANTED, good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," Bombay Gazette.

JUST RECEIVED, New Dress Materials suitable for the season, Superior French Flowers, Infant's Millinery.—Mrs. Counsell, 3, Hornby-Row.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S world famed pebble spectacles and eye-glasses are to be obtained from their agent, E. I. Brandon, Jeweller, Bombay.

ROEDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

BILLIARDS.—THIS EVENING a match of 500 up will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms between two amateurs, play to commence at 9 p.m.

WANTED an experienced Contractor to supply the town of Morvi with Gas Light for about 500 lamps. For particulars, &c., apply to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Morvi, Kathiawad.

CREWEL APPLIQUES.—The most artistic designs worked in silk, can be easily sewn or glued on to any material, and form a most effective decoration.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, &c.—Required a partner with capital to open a splendid profitable business. Guaranteed a bona-fide investment. Native gentlemen not objected. Apply "S," this office.

AN Engineer and Millwright of many years' experience in erecting and working Ginning, Pressing, cotton mill machinery is prepared to undertake erection of machinery by contract in Bombay or elsewhere on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to "Enger," care of Bombay Gazette.

CEMENT.—White Brother's celebrated best Portland. In casks 375 lbs. net.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, have for sale table bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½." Apply to R. Farrow, Eldon Road.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, "CALEDONIA BLEND," at Rs. 18 per dozen.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a good draughtsman, well acquainted with mechanical drawing, for employment up-country. Apply "R.," Bombay Gazette office.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches "Conqueror" for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS just landed per Overland Mail for rainy season, selling at cheap cash prices, at Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Hummum-street.

"THE FIREFLY."—Handy little warming STOVES for wet weather. Price Rs. 8 and 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, have just received specialities in Ties and Scarfs. All new styles for ring knot, bow or pin. Quite new designs.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a valuable landed property (shortly to be held under lease for 99 years renewable in perpetuity). Net price Rs. 9,000. Apply by letter to "Seller," care of this office.

FOR SALE, just received per s.s. Ethiopia, 3 patent dogcarts to suit various sized horses, by Bennett and Sons, of Ipswich, England. For price and particulars, apply to Ludha Ebraim & Co.

FOR SALE, one new Palkee Shigram, one second-hand canoe-shaped Barouche, and a Hansom Cab by Laurie and Marner, to be seen next to Portuguese Church Girgaum.—Sorabjee Nowrojee.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 50 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

SHORTHAND-WRITER (Pitman's System) seeks engagement, journalistic, secretarial, legal or commercial, considerable experience in London export trade, first-class London references. Apply "E. G.," care of his office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WANTED AT ONCE, for the Byculla Schools, a third Mistress, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100, should be able to teach up to Vth standard. Testimonials to be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Education Society, from whom further particulars can be obtained. 5th July, 1884.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The Bombay Gazette Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

THICK HEADS,
HEAVY STOMACHS, billious conditions—" Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. GALATIA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of the concerned.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Galatia, of about 2,000 tons nett register as she now lies stranded off Tuticorin about ½ miles from the shore and 3 miles west of the lighthouse.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS, STAG-HORNS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th July, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 272 and 325 Juckeria Musjid shops, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Joosub Memon, an insolvent, the same comprising a few pieces of striped check and plain woollen cloth, colored prints, sarrees, loagy, shirts, handkerchiefs, khakee cloth, ribbon, soaps, eau-de-cologne, N. Powder, stag-horns, copying press, tables, chairs, mattresses, globe lamp, boxes, gunny-bags, rope, Avery's beam scale, weights, rat traps, cane matting, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English circular glass fronted roomy brougham, by E. Exeter, of England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of the mortgagee the undermentioned shares—

On account and at the risk of the mortgagor John Gordon, Esquire.

15 shares in the Gordon Mills Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Allibhoy Khoosal, Goolamhoosen Alidina, and Abdoolraman Allibhoy, and on account and risk of Heerjee Hunsraj—

16 shares of the new issue of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

A large consignment of electro-plated goods such as cruet and soy frames, biscuit boxes, tea sets, tea and coffee pots, toast racks, &c.
15 cases lip chimneys.
1 case walking sticks, hunting and carriage whips, riding canes &c., &c.
50 pieces poplin.
30 boxes brandy ambassador.
30 " vieux old cognac,
50 boxes claret.
1 case metal spoons.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Pallonjee Sorabjee.
1 case various sorts of chocolate.

AUCTION SALE OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following surveying instruments on account of whom it may concern as follows:—

1 theodolite in mahogany case with tripod stand and staff by Elliot Bros. of London.
1 quadrant in mahogany case with tripod stand and staff by Elliot Bros. of London.
2 steam gauges by Messrs. J. Shewell & Co.
2 prismetic compass with tripod stand by J. P. Cutts Sutton and Son.
2 weighing scales in mahogany case, one with troy weights and 1 with apothecary weights.
1 gunther-chain, 2 magnets, and 5 steel rulers.
The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than. "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemenе, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the Bombay Gazette Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the Bombay Gazette Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

or further particulars apply to the Manager Bombay Gazette Office Rampart Row, Fort.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL………£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ……………………… £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock),
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)

Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.

The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	" 24 0	" ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 0 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 0 0	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Moselblümchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 0 0	" 19 0
Hochheimer	" 0 0	" 23 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" 0 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" ...
Josephshöefer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	" 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	" 15 0	" ...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	" ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ..	" 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	" ...
St Julien	" 23 0	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	" ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 24 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	" ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" ...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	" ..
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Red Genova Gin, per case of 15 bottles	" 25 0	" ...
Green Genova Gin, per case of 12 bottles	" 15 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" 0 0	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" 0 0	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brœudevin		" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles		" 4 8
Do. do. do. " Tins		" 5 0
Do. do. do. " Superior		" 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.	
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1	Nett Cash.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4	
Hams, Danish finest, smoked	per lb.	0 11	
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Smoked Sausages	" 1 8	" ..
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Young Peas, second quality	" 0 10	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ..

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 25th June, 1884.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter…………July 16th, 2h. 30·1m, a.m.
New Moon ………… " 22nd, 5h. 45·1m. p.m.
First Quarter ……… " 30th, 2h. 52·6m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 12	Gymkhana Cricket.	5 32	6 39	1 16m 1 53 a	7 5m 7 50 a
Sun. 13	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 32	6 39	1 59m 2 30 a	7 46m 8 33 a
Mon. 14	Mogul Murder Case. English mail expected per s.s. Nizam.*	5 32	6 39	2 44m 3 8 a	8 30m 9 23 a
Tu. 15	Departure of English mail per s. s. Carthage, 5 p.m.	5 33	6 39	3 33m 3 49 a	9 19m 10 20 a
Wed. 16	Town Council, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 33	6 38	4 39m 4 36 a	10 24m 11 32 a
Thr. 17	Pachora Ginning Co., 3 p.m.	5 33	6 38	6 3m 5 43 a	11 55m —
Fri. 18	Petrarch died, 1374.	5 34	6 38	7 33m 7 0 a	0 45m 1 27 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 8.

DIVINE SERVICE.

5TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, July 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 298.
Te Deum—Dykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 266 and 232.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Goss.
Anthem.—" Lovely appear over the Mountains."—Gounod
Thursday, July 17.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

METHODIST CHURCH.
GRANT-ROAD.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 a.m.—Sermon by Thos. Glover.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. C. P. Hard.
MAZAGON.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by C. Sharman.
6 p.m.—Sermon by J. Shaw.
DEAN LANE HALL, FORT.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible class with black board illustration by Deputy Superintendent. (All are cordially invited.)
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. George Bowen.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. (Coral with Sermon.)
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 5, 182 and 319.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 199, 193, and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 254, 299, and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 246, 238, and 235.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 237, 197, and 219.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics, Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow Sunday at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Pelican (s), for Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Europa and Ripon entered, and the s. s. Pelican left, the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The cricket match XI. v. XXII. will be continued to-day, play commencing at eleven o'clock.

A VAGRANT.—John Lovett, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 5th inst. was 13,431 maunds, and in money Rs. 19,170.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-day on the Esplanade in front of the Bombay Gymkhana between an eleven of the Government Telegraph Cricket Club and the first eleven of the Eden Cricket Club. Play will commence at 11 a.m. sharp.

A BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—Thomas Nicholas, a fireman of the s.s. Otranto, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting himself from this vessel without leave or any reasonable cause. He was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE BLASTING LICENCE.—Mahomed Emaum, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of carrying on blasting operations at the Parell Tank-road, without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 10.

A DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Matabdal Doorjan, a tram-conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of defrauding the Tramway Company by issuing a ticket non-consecutive in number to a passenger travelling in a tram-car on the 7th inst. He was fined Rs. 15.

A SOLDIER DESERTER.—Private Thomas Walsh, of the 104th Royal Munster Fusiliers, at present stationed at Kamptee, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having deserted his regiment. On the prisoner admitting the charge, he was ordered to be handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR OF GOA.—From an order in the Boletin do Governo it appears that His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa is much worried by petitions that are constantly addressed to him direct. It is notified that no notice of any petition will be taken in future, neither will the accompaniments be returned to the parties, unless such petitions are sent through the proper channel.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mombadavie Tank, on the body of Odhowjee Dongersey, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was in partnership with his brother Cooverjee Doongersey as a dealer in dry fruit. About twenty days ago Cooverjee closed his shop at Coombartokra on account of its being neglected by the deceased, and remonstrated with him for his conduct. Deceased took this to heart, and drowned himself in the Mombadavie Tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FRAUDS BY A PARSEE WOMAN.—On Thursday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee restored to the respective owners the silk and embroidered clothing, to the value of about Rs. 12,000, which had been fraudulently misappropriated by the woman Jeevanai, who was on the 20th ultimo convicted upon three out of fifty-two charges. One lot of clothing, however, belonging to the son-in-law of the prisoner, and which had been pledged by her, was at first ordered to be returned to the mortgagee; but on the application of Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Massani, who appeared for the owner, it was ordered to be retained in court for a week, pending an appeal to be filed for its possession.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Govind Prag, a coachman in the service of a Khojah merchant, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with furious driving on the Queen's-road on the evening of the 9th inst., and thereby causing damage to the carriage of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was driving his vehicle from Churney-road towards the Fort, and that when approaching the narrow part of the road near the Marine Lines Station the accused whipped his horse and drove at a furious rate. In passing the complainant's carriage he came in collision with it, and Mr. Furdoonjee's carriage was damaged. The accused admitted the offence. He was fined Rs. 10; and the magistrate informed Mr. Nowrozjee that he might recover damages at the Small Cause Court.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—At the monthly meeting on Monday, the 7th inst., the following members were present:—Dr. D. MacDonald, in the chair, Dr. Wellington Gray, Dr. Sakharam Arjun, the Rev. F. Dreckman, the Rev. W. J. Ffennell, Miss E. Pechey, M.D., Miss Dewar, the Hon. H. Birdwood, Captain Olivier, Messrs. Russell, Jefferson, Sterndale, J. C. Anderson, Kanga, Cornforth, Symons, Lidbetter, Phipson, W. C. Anderson, Newnham, and Aitken. The following new members were elected:—The Rev. A. G. Cane (Poona), Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and Dr. T. S. Weir. Notice was given of a motion to amend Rule IV. by the addition of a clause to the effect that, if any member's subscription remained in arrears for more than three months, his name should be liable to be removed from the list of members, after due notice given by the Secretary. A paper by Mr. Murray, Curator of the Kurrachee Museum, and the number of Nature for the current year were laid on the table. A collection of beetles from Coonoor was presented by Mr. J. C. Anderson, and four new species of crabs, with some other marine specimens, were added to the Society's collections. Mr. H. M. Phipson presented a living specimen of a rare lizard (gymnadacctyeus deccanensis) from Khandalla. The Secretary was asked to take steps to secure the services of a competent person for the work of setting and preserving insects, skinning birds, &c.

POONA HORSE-SHOW.

THIS Show will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st September, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The following gentlemen will be the Stewards:—The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C.I.E., the Hon'ble M. Melvill, the General Officer Commanding, P.D.A., the Adjutant General Bombay Army, the Quarter-master General Bombay Army, the Commissary General Bombay Army, E. P. Robertson, Esq., G. F. Shepherd, Esq., A. T. Crawford, Esq., Colonel Holberton, R.A., Sir F. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon'ble R. B. Khanderao Rastia, Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, H. H. Jehangirs Shah, Abdool Rahman, Esq., the Hon'ble K. B. Pudumji Pestonji, Lieutenant-Colonel Borradaile, Major G. C. Hogg, Dr. Gaye, J. K. Grainger, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Major T. M. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Burnett, Charles Steel, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Wise, Colonel C. D. LaTouche Major North, and A. Keyser, Esq.; the Collector of Poona, (ex-officio), and Major S. Babington, will be joint secretary.

FANCY CLASSES.

B. N.—The prizes in these classes depend entirely on the public subscriptions and if these fall short a proportionate deduction will be made from each prize awarded.

PRIZES.

Class I.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; Arab Horses suitable as Stallions; 1st prize Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 50.
Class II.—Entrance fee Rs. 5; Galloways and Ponies of any breed suitable as Stallions; 1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 25.
Class III.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; English and Colonial Mares in foal or with foal at foot; 1st prize Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 75.
Class IV.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; Horses and Mares suitable as chargers; 1st prize Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 50; 3rd prize Rs. 25.
Class V.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; Horses and Mares over 14-2 Hunters; 1st prize Rs. 75; 2nd prize Rs. 40; 3rd prize Rs. 10.
Class VI.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; Horses and Mares under 14-2 Hunters; 1st prize Rs. 75; 2nd prize Rs. 40; 3rd prize Rs. 10.
Class VII.—Entrance fee Rs. 5; Ponies not exceeding 13-2 Hunters; 1st prize Rs. 60; 2nd prize Rs. 40; 3rd prize Rs. 20.
Class VIII.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; Horses and Mares Hacks; 1st prize Rs. 75; 2nd prize Rs. 40.
Class IX.—Entrance fee Rs. 5; Horses and Mares Ladies' Horses constantly ridden as such; 1st prize Rs. 75; 2nd prize Rs. 40.
Class X.—Entrance fee Rs. 10; Horses and Mares suitable for harness 14-2 and over; 1st prize Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 50.
Class XI.—Entrance fee Rs. 5; Horses and Mares suitable far harness under 14-2; 1st prize Rs. 75; 2nd prize Rs. 40.
Class XII.—Entrance fee Rs. 5; Ponies not exceeding 13-2; 1st prize Rs. 40; 2nd prize Rs. 20.

BONA FIDE BREEDERS' CLASSES.

N.B.—Gazetted Government Officers taking prizes in these classes will be given Honorary Diplomas in lieu of money Prizes. No entrance Fees will be charged in these Classes.

PRIZES.

Class I.—Branded Mares bred in India, over 14 hands, in foal by a Government stallion and not under 4 years old or if with foal at foot, not under 5 years of age; 1st prize Rs. 200; 2nd prize Rs. 180; 3rd prize Rs. 160; 4th prize Rs. 140; 5th prize Rs. 120; 6th prize Rs. 100; 7th prize Rs. 80; 8th prize Rs. 60; 9th prize Rs. 40; and 10th prize Rs. 20.
Class II.—Branded Mares bred in India under 14 hands; same conditions as Class I.; 1st prize Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 90; 3rd prize Rs. 80; 4th prize Rs. 70; 5th prize Rs. 60; 6th prize Rs. 50; 7th prize Rs. 40; 8th prize Rs. 30; 9th prize Rs. 20; and 10th prize Rs. 10.
Class III.—Mares used for Mule-breeding i.e. having a mule foal at foot, or a certificate having been covered by a Donkey stallion within the past eleven months; 1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 45; 3rd prize Rs. 40; 4th prize Rs. 35; 5th prize Rs. 30; 6th prize Rs. 25; 7th prize Rs. 20; 8th prize Rs. 15; 9th prize Rs. 10; and 10th prize Rs. 5.
Class IV.—Yearling Colts bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 70; 2nd prize Rs. 60; 3rd prize Rs. 50; 4th prize Rs. 40; 5th prize Rs. 35; 6th prize Rs. 30; 7th prize Rs. 25; 8th prize Rs. 20; 9th prize Rs. 15; and 10th prize Rs. 10.
Class V.—Yearling Fillies bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 70; 2nd prize Rs. 60; 3rd prize Rs. 50; 4th prize Rs. 40; 5th prize Rs. 35; 6th prize Rs. 30; 7th prize Rs. 25; 8th prize Rs. 20; 9th prize Rs. 15; and 10th prize Rs. 10.
Class VI.—Two year old Fillies bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 80; 2nd prize Rs. 70; 3rd prize Rs. 60; 4th prize Rs. 50; 5th prize Rs. 40; 6th prize Rs. 35; 7th prize Rs. 30; 8th prize Rs. 25; 9th prize Rs. 20; and 10th prize Rs. 15.
Class VII.—Three year old Fillies bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 90; 2nd prize Rs. 80; 3rd prize Rs. 70; 4th prize Rs. 60; 5th prize Rs. 50; 6th prize Rs. 40; 7th prize Rs. 35; 8th prize Rs. 30; 9th prize Rs. 25; and 10th prize Rs. 20.
Class VIII.—Two year old Geldings bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 125; 2nd prize Rs. 100; 3rd prize Rs. 75; 4th prize Rs. 50; 5th prize Rs. 40; 6th prize Rs. 30; 7th prize Rs. 25; 8th prize Rs. 20; 9th prize Rs. 15; and 10th prize Rs. 10.
Class IX.—Three year old Geldings bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 150; 2nd prize Rs. 125; 3rd prize Rs. 100; 4th prize Rs. 80; 5th prize Rs. 60; 6th prize Rs. 40; 7th prize Rs. 30; 8th prize Rs. 20; 9th prize Rs. 10.
Class X.—Four years and over Geldings, bred in India claimable at Rs. 400; 1st prize Rs. 100; 2nd prize Rs. 80; 3rd prize Rs. 60; 4th prize Rs. 50; 5th prize Rs. 40; 6th prize Rs. 30; 7th prize Rs. 25; 8th prize Rs. 20; 9th prize Rs. 15; and 10th prize Rs. 10.
Class XI—Mules bred in India; 1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 45; 3rd prize Rs. 40; 4th prize Rs. 35; 5th prize Rs. 30; 6th prize Rs. 25; 7th prize Rs. 20; 8th prize Rs. 15; 9th prize Rs. 10; 10th prize Rs. 5.

CONDITIONS.

The fancy Classes I to XII inclusive, will be entirely dependent for their Prizes on the amount subscribed by the Public for that purpose. If the subscriptions fall short, a proportionate deduction will be made from each prize awarded. Prizes for the bona-fide Breeders' classes will be given from the Government grant-in-aid, and from sums specially subscribed by the public for improving the breed of country horses.

2.—Any animal may be entered in any class for which competent, provided the Entrance Fee be paid for each class. But the same animal cannot take more than two prizes, and will not be awarded a prize in the same class for more than two seasons.

3.—Animals, the property of Government, or of Silladars in Native Cavalry of Police, and registered as troopers, may be exhibited without payment of Entrance Fee, but cannot take prizes.

4.—Government Gazetted Officers are not eligible to take money prizes in the Breeder's classes and in lieu of any such prize, a diploma of merit will be given.

5.—Every animal exhibited for sale must have a price fixed upon it before the day of Exhibition. To prevent valuable Charges and Hunters competing with Hacks, an animal exhibited in the latter class is claimable by a purchaser at Rs. 700.

6.—Government reserves the right of pre-emption of any animal exhibited for sale at the price fixed before-hand by the exhibitor. Other claims to purchase priced animals must be submitted to the Secretaries, who will settle them by priority of application.

7.—No prize will be given in any class unless the animals come up to a fair standard of excellence. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited therein; no third prize unless six are shown, and so on. Prizes withheld under this Rule may, at the discretion of the Judges, be awarded as extra Prizes in any other class or classes.

8.—Barren mares are ineligible for prizes. A mare will be considered barren if being six years of age and having been duly covered, she has not had a foal during the last two years.

9.—In Fancy classes IV. to IX. Exhibitors must make their own arrangements to have their horses ridden at such time as the Judges may appoint. In classes X and XI exhibitors must in like manner arrange to have their horses driven.

10.—At the discretion of the Joint Secretaries, animals, the property of poor Exhibitors, will be admitted without payment of Entrance Fees.

11.—At the discretion of Joint Secretaries, Batta will be paid to exhibitors for the period they may be absent from their homes for the purposes of the Exhibition.

12.—The Joint Secretaries may, at their discretion, grant free Railway passes for animals to be sent to the Show, provided that timely application is made.

13.—Intending Exhibitors in the Fancy Classes should obtain a printed form of descriptive roll from either of the Secretaries which should be filled in and returned together with the entrance fee on or before the 26th September. All Horses for the Breeders' Classes must be present in the show yard by noon of the 27th September after which date no entries of any kind will be accepted.

14.—The Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies have consented to carry animals to and from the Show at reduced rates on the following condition:—

" Full Fare will be charged for an animal for the journey to Poona, but it will be carried free on the return journey on production of a certificate signed by one of the Secretaries, to the effect that the animal has been exhibited at the Show, and remains the property of the sender; and provided it is despatched from Poona within one week after the Show is closed.

This concession is made only on the condition that the Railway Companies are relieved of all liability for damage to any animal carried under this arrangement."

15.—Winners of prizes will not be entitled to receive them if they remove their horses before the termination of the Show, except at the appointed hour which will be notified by the Secretaries.

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on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COROATION.

MR. P. M. MEHTA presided yesterday at the second quarterly meeting for this year. There were present:— Drs. T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. Peterson, and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. J. C. Aguiar, C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, D. Gostling, J. Thorburn, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Sir F. Souter, Messrs. Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dinanath Ragunath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Mirza Husan Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrozjee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE GRANT TOWARDS THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in asking the Corporation to agree to a grant towards the guarantee fund, reminded them that it was the fertile and far-seeing mind of the late lamented Prince Consort that first conceived the idea of holding an International Exhibition in London of the works of art and industry of all nations. Great enthusiasm at once prevailed. Her Gracious Majesty headed the subscription list, and all classes vied with each other in order to make the first Exhibition a success. They had all read of the success of that Exhibition, and the effect it had upon the development of the arts, sciences, and industry of the country. The triumphant success of that Exhibition not only opened the eyes of the English people to the advantages of holding such Exhibitions, but of the other States of Europe; in fact, the attention of the whole civilised world was attracted to their beneficial results. There was another Exhibition in London ten years after, and there had been Exhibitions in Paris, Vienna, and some of the chief cities of America and also in the Colonies. Bombay, ever ready to shine, was itself about to follow the distinguished example which was set to it by the chief cities of the world, and would have had an International Exhibition in the year 1864-5, but the accursed share mania sent the idea to the winds. The people in Bombay then had amongst them a gentleman of very remarkable energy, Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood, and there were coadjutors who would have made the Exhibition a great success, but the idea had to be relinquished. But it was never totally abandoned, and the citizens had now taken up the idea again, and had declared they would have an Exhibition of their own, supported by themselves and really international in its character. The Government had encouraged the project, the Viceroy had consented to become its patron, and the Governor would be its vice-patron. It was hoped that a committee would be formed in London, and the Prince of Wales would be solicited to act as its president. There was accordingly a brilliant prospect for the undertaking. The city had come forward handsomely with its support, and interest had been awakened outside Bombay, at Poona for instance. The guarantee fund already exceeded ten lakhs, and it was proposed to extend it to fifteen lakhs, so that the risk was likely to be infinitesimal. The joining of the Corporation in the movement would give it a national character. The rich citizens had done their duty; the masses could only join through the Corporation, and they could only participate in the Exhibition by the Corporation subscribing for them. They were well aware that in subscribing one lakh to the guarantee fund, their share in the event of a loss would be restricted to 10 per cent. at the utmost, and would not exceed Rs. 10,000; whereas if there was a profit it would be invested in some work of public utility, and the Corporation would have the gratification of assisting in the establishment of a beneficial institution. The beneficial results of the Exhibition would rest upon the people not only of this city and on the whole of India, but of the world at large. Bombay should prove itself worthy of its proud motto *Urbs prima in Indis* and the position it had always claimed in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) He moved:—"That, as recommended by the Town Council in their Resolution No. 521, dated 5th July, 1884, Government be requested to pass a short Act enabling the Corporation to subscribe a sum, not exceeding one lakh of rupees, to the guarantee fund of the proposed International Exhibition; and upon such Act being passed, the Corporation undertakes to grant a subscription to the fund of one lakh of rupees."

Dr. Blaney seconded the resolution.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he was sorry that he should have to say anything that would mar the harmony of the meeting. But it was a matter of principle, and he could not prevail upon himself to give a silent vote on that occasion. He cordially agreed with all that Mr. Dosabhoy had stated as to the benefits to be derived from the proposed Exhibition. But he (Mr. Nowrozjee) had grave doubts as to the wisdom of the step which they were asked to take. If the Corporation were to accept the principle of voting municipal money towards every object on the ground that it was good and benevolent, he did not know where they were to stop. They must concentrate their resources on their proper functions, namely, works of public safety, public health, public instruction, and public convenience. The whole amount of ten lakhs which had originally been contemplated had already been subscribed, and he had no doubt that the Government contribution, as well as the sums which native princes were expected to subscribe, would easily raise the fund to the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, and even more.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said he would support Mr. Dosabhoy's motion for the very reason assigned by Mr. Nowrozjee in opposing it, namely, that there was every likelihood of the fund reaching a total of fifteen lakhs, if not more. (Hear, hear.) This was the very reason why the Municipality should take a part in the movement.

The Municipal Commissioner said that seeing a great majority of the Corporation were heartily in support of the motion, he would not do more than repeat the consideration which, in his humble opinion, should outweigh the objections felt by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and which he had already urged before the Town Council. Until it was perfectly clear that the object to which the Corporation was now asked to contribute had the warm and hearty support of the public he had expressly refrained from asking the Town Council to make any recommendation for assistance from Municipal funds; but on this point there could now be no doubt whatever. The public had now evinced their interest in the proposed Exhibition in a most unmistakable way, and if the Corporation were to stand aloof they might not unnaturally be accused of turning a cold shoulder to the movement. It would be most unfortunate, in his opinion, if the representatives of the city were in their corporate capacity to evince a want of sympathy with any project of this kind—were in fact to lose touch of the public feeling. Almost everybody then present was in his individual capacity a guaranter, and had approved of the application for assistance from Government—that is, for assistance from revenue taxation in the city most interested. The movement depended for support not only on individual liberality, but on the help of communities; and in this spirit Native States had been asked to contribute. Surely then the community of Bombay should be the last to resist the appeal. He would only add one word more, and that was that supposing it were possible (as he hoped it might be) in connection with this Exhibition to erect a building which might confer a permanent benefit on the city in some shape or other of public usefulness or education, it would not be reasonable or decent that the Corporation—having no part in the guarantee fund—should find its mouth closed to offering suggestions as to the object to which such a building could best be applied. Regarding the objection to special legislation, he could only say that to him the necessity of special legislation on a special occasion of this kind appeared to be the very best safeguard the city could have against extraordinary expenditure being incurred on any momentary impulse. He concluded by heartily recommending the meeting to give the motion their unanimous support.

Dr. Blaney thought as a member of the Finance Committee of the proposed Exhibition he could say a great deal; but on that occasion he would confine himself only to a few general observations. As far as the committee had worked, he might say that the risk to the guarantors would be so far reduced as to be almost *nil*. (Hear, hear.) The speaker very much sympathized with Mr. Nowrozjee's principle of opposing public grants on every occasion; but in the present instance he was wrong in his opposition. Dr. Blaney went on to say that there were a number of public companies in Bombay who had shielded themselves under a legal disability to contribute to the Exhibition fund. But he believed the disability was more fanciful than real. However that may be, they would find that while these companies had contributed nothing, they would be the first to reap the fruits of the movement. They would be most willing to profit by the exhibits sent from various parts of the world, as well as to send in exhibits themselves and receive medals, prizes, and awards, which would, no doubt, stand them in good stead for years to come. (Hear, hear.) The speaker concluded with the remark that the Corporation, as representing the rich as well as the poor of the city, should take very great interest in a movement which was likely to afford more public instruction than had been derived from any other public institution.

The Chairman observed that they were not going to pass the resolution because the object, as Mr. Nowrozjee had put it, was generally and vaguely of a good or benevolent character, but because they all felt that it was an object of a special nature, arising once in a quarter of a century, in which dividuals, Governments, and all corporate bodies, hether Municipal or otherwise, ought to co-operate heartily and zealously for the purpose of making it a public success. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously, Mr. Nowrozjee being the only dissentient.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Sir Frank Souter proposed "That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the Municipal building fund for prizes for designs and specifications for the new Municipal Office, and that three prizes be offered to competing architects for such design; hat, as recommended by the Council, the Commissioner be authorised to insert in the invitations for the designs the sum of five lakhs as the limit of the cost of the new buildings." He observed that they were all aware the pressing necessity for the new Municipal Offices and Hall had been long existent, and they had the pleasure now of seeing their way towards building a suitable edifice. With the view of securing the best possible design within their means, the Commissioner considered it would be advisable to offer premiums for the best designs, and it was believed that the bestowal of three prizes would stimulate competition and elicit a greater number of designs. The competition would not be limited to India, but the Municipal Commissioner intended to invite co-operation from home, and the notice would be sent by the first mail.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Banajee, who mentioned that with the half lakh voted at the last meeting of the Council the building fund would be raised to four lakhs. The total amount proposed—five lakhs—was not great, considering the purposes for which the building would be adapted.

Dr. Cowasjee supported the motion, in the hope that the Commissioner would expedite the construction of the building for the purposes of the Exhibition.

Mr. Nowrozjee was glad the initiative had at last been taken to provide the Corporation with an abiding locality and a home.

Mr. Gostling remarked that in connection with the system of competitive designs, there was an almost invariable rule that the architect gaining the first prize should be employed to carry out the work. Unless that condition was attached first-class men would not enter into the competition.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that it might be questioned whether it would be an additional inducement to compel an architect to come to Bombay to superintend the carrying out of his design. The design for the market was by an English architect. He did not know whether that gentleman came out for the purpose. (Mr. Gostling.—He was in Bombay at the time.) Mr. Ollivant added that he believed Bombay had sufficient genius to give the Corporation what it wanted, without an architect from England, however skilled, who might make them fear lest the windows might be too small or the verandahs too narrow. He had promised the Corporation to adopt the system of open competition, but if there was a general feeling in favour of another course, that might be adopted.

Dr. Blaney believed that with the constant references to and fro if an English architect was employed, the Municipal buildings would not be got ready for this Exhibition or the next. There was no lack of professional ability in Bombay, as any one could see who went to the Boree-bunder and noticed the structure of great extent and beauty there being built. By employing a local architect the Corporation would save a twelve-month at least.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the chief difficulty in limiting the competition to Bombay was that two or three gentlemen would be debarred from competing.

Mr. Murzban did not think the system of inviting tenders altogether a good one. A good design might be submitted by an architect in England that might be wanting in convenience, light, and ventilation, which an Indian architect only would provide; or the English architect might give a design perfect in art and in arrangement, but defective with regard to material. It would be much better if a certain number of architects who had practised in India or were at present in this country were selected and invited to submit designs. At the same time he mentioned that Government, if applied to, would probably permit its officers to take part in the competition.

It was decided to add to the resolution—"and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to request the Government to allow their officers to compete, if they choose." The motion was then agreed to.

FROM THE TOWN COUNCIL.

A letter was received from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfer made by the Council of the balance on the grant for the purchase of the land for the new street and road from Parel railway station to the junction of the Haines and Warli roads, to the grant for the cost of constructing the same, Rs. 14,149-2-2.

The Town Council's Resolution No. 439, dated 18th June, 1884, was also received, recommending the Corporation to sanction the renewal of lapsed grants for 1883-84, amounting to Rs. 19,055—for repairs to the Carnac-bunder pumping station, Rs. 1,055; construction of new fire-engine stations, Rs. 18,000. On the motion of Mr. Sayani these were sanctioned.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF MR. OLLIVANT.

The Clerk (Mr. H. W. Barrow) read Government Resolution No. 1322, General Department, dated 23rd April, 1884, re-appointing Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

It was agreed with acclamation that this should be recorded, Dr. Blaney calling attention to the increasing work of the Corporation year by year and the greater strain on the Commissioner in consequence.

A NEW MEMBER.

Government Resolution No. 2015, General Department, dated 10th June, 1884, was read accepting Mr. M. Mowat's resignation of his seat in the Municipal Corporation, and appointing Mr. C. Douglas as member of the Corporation in place of Mr. Mowat, resigned.

THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY.

Government letter No. 2909, Political Department, dated 4th June, 1884, communicating the thanks of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, for the address of condolence from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany, was recorded on the motion of Professor Peterson.

DRAINAGE.

The next item on the agenda paper was a number of reports from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on a petition submitted by Mr. Nowrojee Beramjee Suntook, relative to the drainage of his house, No. 23, Rampart-road.

It was proposed by Dr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and carried, that the consideration of the subject be deferred, and that the papers laid upon the table be in the meanwhile printed and circulated.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Gostling on the subject of the surface drainage reservoir on the Flats, stating his objections thereto on the ground that it will obstruct instead of facilitating the drainage of the Flats, and giving notice of the following motion:—"That with reference to the scheme of surface drainage sanctioned by the Corporation on the 22nd March, 1882, inasmuch as the Corporation have not distinctly sanctioned the construction of a closed reservoir, they hereby resolve that they only accord their sanction to an open reservoir which will offer no obstruction to the flow of surface drainage to the sea."

On the motion of Mr. Sayani, it was resolved that the discussion of the subject be postponed till the next meeting, and that in the meantime the reports submitted to them be printed and circulated.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The meeting next considered certain resolutions of the Town Council, recommending the Corporation to sanction from the surplus cash balance a large number of grants of a wide and varied character, such as increase in the contract rates for the supply of road metal, &c, additional requirements for the Worli pumping station, additions to machinery and drains, &c.

At the suggestion of Dr. Peterson, it was decided to take all the items in the lump.

Dr. Peterson then proposed, and Mr. Sayani seconded, that sanction be given to the items, amounting in value to Rs. 1,33,240.

Dr. Blaney observed that never in his experience, as a member of the Corporation, had he been asked to take such an immense ball as that at one gulp. (Laughter.) It was an insult to his intelligence to be asked to pass in the lump items of a very varied description.

As Dr. Blaney was going to move an amendment in accordance with his views, the chairman called him to order, stating that the point had already been decided by the Corporation.

Dr. Blaney.—Well, sir, if the whole is to be swallowed in that way, all I can say is, God help the Corporation! (Laughter.)

After some further discussion, it was found that no quorum was present, and the Corporation therefore adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THAKERSEY JETHA *vs.* TRECUMJEE VELLJEE.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for the appellant and plaintiff, moved for an order extending the time allowed him to furnish security for costs. In this case judgment was given by Mr. Justice Bayley in favour of the plaintiff, but it was subsequently reversed on appeal. The plaintiff was granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Appeal Court, but was put under terms to furnish security for costs, which he had not yet furnished, and applied to-day for further time for doing so. Their lordships granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the respondent to show cause why the time should not be extended.

A CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

KANKOOBAI, WIDOW, *vs.* PUNALAL POORUNCHUND AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Birdwood given in August, 1883, in favour of the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the appellant and first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the respondent and plaintiff.

The suit was brought for a declaration that the plaintiff, the widow of Munilal Poorunchund, brother of the first defendant, was absolutely entitled to the self-acquired property of her deceased husband, which was now in the possession of the defendants; that she was entitled to the joys and jewels which formed her stridhan, or in default to be paid Rs. 1,50,000 by the defendants; and that the defendants may be ordered to make a suitable provision out of the joint family estate for the maintenance of the plaintiff. After the framing of issues, the suit was adjourned to enable the plaintiff to elect whether she would proceed with her claim as heir at law of her deceased husband to the self-acquired moveable property of which he died possessed, or with her claim for maintenance out of the joint family property and the joys and jewels forming her *stridhan*, or their value. At the adjourned hearing of the suit, the plaintiff elected to proceed with her claim for maintenance and for her *stridhan*. At the close of the case the learned judge took time to consider his decision. His lordship afterwards rejected the claim for *stridhan*, and decided that the plaintiff was entitled, as long as her circumstances were as at present, to receive maintenance at the rate of Rs. 200 a month and Rs. 5,000 for arrears of maintenance, and the defendants were directed to pay all costs. The first defendant appealed from the judgment on the grounds, amongst others, that the learned judge was wrong in holding that the first defendant, his deceased brother Munilal, and the second defendant were members of an undivided family at the death of Munilal; that he was wrong in holding that the first defendant, on his father's death, did not start a new business disconnected from his father's business and on his own account; that he was wrong in holding that there was a sufficient nucleus of ancestral property for the large fortune acquired by the first defendant; that he ought to have held that, even if there was any nucleus of ancestral property, the property acquired by the first defendant was not an improvement or augmentation of such nucleus, but was a new and separate acquisition; that the learned judge was wrong in disbelieving the evidence about the destruction of the old books of account; that he misconstrued and misunderstood the effect of the various entries in the books of account put in at the trial; that he was wrong in awarding so large a sum as Rs. 200 per month for the maintenance of the plaintiff; that he was also wrong in allowing Rs. 5,000 as arrears of maintenance.

The arguments of counsel were heard during the day. Mr. Jardine had not finished his remarks on behalf of the respondent at the rising of the court until to-morrow (Saturday).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED FRAUD BY TRUSTEES.

NAROTUMDAS CANDAS *vs.* NAVIVAHOO AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in the above matter, in which the plaintiff, son of the late Candas Narrondas, some years ago a wealthy merchant of Bombay, prayed that his rights under a certain indenture may be declared. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, for the trustees; and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, for the infant defendant at the hearing. The first defendant, who was in contempt of an order of the court, did not appear.

His lordship remarked that the suit occupied a seven days' hearing in March last, and was filed by the plaintiff in September, 1880, shortly after he attained his majority. In his plaint he stated that, by an indenture dated the 16th December, 1883, made between his deceased father and the defendants Premchund Roychund and Ardasir Bomonjee Kaka, who were the trustees, his father transferred to them two properties, the rents and profits of which they were to receive and hold under a trust. A sum of Rs. 1,000 per month was to be paid by them for the maintenance and education of Candas's infant children. Candas's first wife having died soon afterwards, he married in 1866 the first defendant, who in 1871 filed a suit in the High Court in order to get a monthly sum fixed for the maintenance and education of the plaintiff and his infant brother Munguldas Candas. Navivahoo, the first defendant, falsely swore in her plaint that her husband had no property to maintain and educate his children; and the defendants Premchund Roychund and Ardasir Bomonjee Kaka, in breach of the trusts created by the indenture, consented to a decree being passed by the court that the sum of Rs. 600 per month be paid to her out of the trust premises. This amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 500 per month. The plaintiff said that the court was deceived and misled into passing the decree; that the first defendant had not applied the moneys to the maintenance and education of the plaintiff, her stepson, to whom she had always been very hostile. The material allegations of the plaint were denied by the defendants. His lordship observed that the indenture in question was a peculiar one and dealt with three kinds of property:—1, the land and the houses upon it at Mombadavi, and containing 1,282 square yards; 2, a bungalow and 28,435 square yards of land at Cumballa Hill; and 3, thirty-five shares in the Victoria Mill. Candas absconded from Bombay in 1866, and at the instance of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, he was adjudicated an insolvent. From Mr. Justice Tucker's judgment in the case, it appeared that his discharge was opposed, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for fraudulently making away with property to the prejudice of his creditors. It appeared to his lordship from the outset that there were very considerable difficulties in the plaintiff's way. It was suggested that the suit was defective for want of certain parties, and that the Official Assignee should have been made a party. That officer, however, said he did not wish to be made a party to represent the interests of the creditors of Candas Narrandas unless the court wished it; and the court, under the circumstances, declined to compel him to be made a party. In his lordship's opinion, there was a presumption that the land and property mentioned in the indenture were ancestral. The plaintiff had not made out his case, and he had not proved that the court had, by means of fraud, been induced to pass the decree of August, 1871. That decree was not obtained by misrepresentations; the court had power to pass it; the plaintiff was not entitled to any part of the relief claimed by him; and the suit was defective for want of parties. A decree was accordingly given for the defendants; and the costs of all parties, except Navivahoo, were ordered to be paid out of the estate. Navivahoo had been under a contempt of the court's order for a considerable time for not having produced certain documents; and she had successfully kept out of the way. She was ordered to pay her own costs.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS IN COTTON.

GOCULDAS DEVJEE *vs.* NENSOOKDAS HUNSRAJ AND OTHERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee on behalf of the defendants, appeared yesterday to argue against a rule *nisi* requiring the first defendant to show cause why a writ should not issue for his arrest for contempt of the court committed by him in not obeying an interim injunction of the 17th March last, whereby *inter alia* it was ordered that the defendants should be restrained from taking any part in the proceedings of the "punch" then about to assemble at Khangaum for the purpose of fixing the price of good Jari Bojas cotton, from consenting as the plaintiff's agents to any rates fixed by the "punch," and from parting with or paying to anyone the moneys deposited with the defendants as security or earnest-money in respect of contracts of sale effected by the defendants as the plaintiff's agents. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. Starling, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiff to-day, read a number of affidavits and contended that his client had sufficiently made out that the notice of the interim injunction was served upon the defendant before the rate was fixed. If his lordship, however, thought that there was some technical difficulty in punishing the defendant, the learned counsel saw no reason why he (defendant), should not be made to pay the costs of the motion.

His lordship, in disposing of the matter, said he did not think the defendant had committed contempt of court. There was a distinct conflict of evidence on one side and on the other; and it was extremely difficult to say on which side the truth lay. His lordship did not think there was a preponderance of evidence in favour of the plaintiff. On the other hand, there were a number of brokers who said that the notice was served upon the defendant after the rate had been fixed. It was unnecessary to go into the point of jurisdiction raised by counsel. The rule was discharged; costs to be costs in the cause.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ALLEGED POLLUTION OF CASTE PROPERTY.

WULLUBDAS WALJEE *vs.* LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE.

IN this suit a rule was granted on the 8th May last, calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from allowing anybody who was not a member of the Hallai Bhattia caste the use of the oart in Kalbadevi-road, as also of the utensils belonging to the caste. An interim injunction had also been granted in the matter. The rule came on for argument to-day, when Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Dhurrumsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. C. F. Farran, Advocate-General, and the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, represented the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, in resuming his remarks on behalf of the plaintiff, said that this was the first time a fish-eating person had been allowed the use of the oart of the caste. Defendant had been the manager from 1859; and he had not been able to cite any instance in which he had permitted other than his castemen the use of the oart. An instance was cited from the Mahajun book for the purpose of showing that the oart had been lent to the late Hon. Narayen Wasudeo, a Shenvi Brahmin; but it appeared that he had used it for feasting Dekshana Brahmins, who never used animal food or spirituous liquor. If there were any other instances, the defendant would certainly have cited them, as he had charge of all the Mahajun books. The allegations made by Valljee Dhurumsey to the effect that the oart had been lent to naikens (dancing girls) and to others were shown to be false by the numerous affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiff. There were some Bhattias so bigoted that they would object even to touch people who used animal food; and the learned counsel added that he would be glad to learn from the defendant if he would use food prepared by a ghattee. All Bhattias would object to allow even persons of distinction like Dr. Shantaram Vithul or Mr. Raghunath N. Khote to enter their dining rooms. Such was the caste feeling among the Bhattias; and the defendant was well aware of the prejudices entertained by his castemen, as was shown in one of his speeches that appeared in a report issued by himself regarding Lilladhur Kessowjee and his father, Kessowjee Jadowjee, the reputed Bhattia millionaire. In that speech the defendant was reported to have said that, though Kessowjee Jadowjee did not use animal food or spirituous liquor, he allowed the caste to be polluted by associating with his son, who had on many occasions been found in a state of intoxication at Watson's Hotel. A Bhattia was once excommunicated because his daughter happened to be grand-daughter of a woman who was under the protection of a Mahomedan. These facts showed that the Bhattias not only objected to persons who used animal food, but even to persons who associated with them. Mr. Inverarity said he would like to know if any Bhattia would come forward and say that he had no objection to dine in the same place where Dr. Shantaram Vithal dined. The court was asked to place great reliance on the affidavits of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote and Mr. Shantaram Narayen; but with no disrespect to them, the learned counsel observed that they were interested parties, Mr. Raghunath being a partner of the defendant, and Mr. Shantaram his vakil. Again, they were Shenvi Brahmins; and they would uphold the dignity of their caste. The court ought not to place any reliance on their statements when they said that Bhattias had no objection to coming into contact with them, for numerous Bhattias would come to the court and speak to the contrary. It was admitted that Dr. Shantaram had used the dining-place of the Bhattias; and Mr. Inverarity would not say that the statement that he had not used the utensils of the caste was deliberately false, but he would say that what the deponents on behalf of the plaintiff stated was, that they had seen the permit issued to Dr. Shantaram, and from that they inferred that the pots and pans of the caste had been used. This inference might honestly have been made. Mr. Inverarity admitted that Dr. Shantaram had used his own pots and pans; but it was not sworn to by the other side that the cook did not on some emergency use some of the caste pots. The defendant could not act contrary to the wishes of even a minority of the caste. The plaintiff had a large majority on his side; and he had made out a case for an injunction. Supposing the defendant had been appointed life manager of the caste, the resolutions passed twenty-five years ago could not be held binding on the caste now. The plaintiff did not admit that the defendant had ever been made life manager. The majority of the caste held him to be dismissed from the post of manager. In conclusion, the learned council submitted that the rule should be made absolute.

The judge said he would read through the affidavits and give his decision on Monday.

JULY 12.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

461—Macfarlane and E.—Panalal Poonumchund vs. Kankoobai—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.
468—Little S. F. and N.—Jamsetji Bomonji Wadia and another vs. The Hon'ble John Marriott and others—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsaugji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.
147-84—Macfarlane and E.—Haji Saboo Seedick and others vs. Ashabai—Jefferson B. and D.
448-81—Thakurdas and D.—Devidas Hemraj vs. Vussonji Premji.—Smith and F.
60-83—In person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Khyratee.—A. F. Turner.
49-83—J. C. Cama.—Heerabai vs. Dossabhoy Jamsetji Desai and another.—Ardasir and H.
409-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Kristna Keni vs. Jetha Purshotum.—Smith and F.
17-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs. Choonilal Manecklal and others.—Balkrishna and B., and Tyabji and D.
384-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hoosein Parpia and another vs. Hafizabai.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

101-84—Khunderao M.—Ghachee Ahmed Esmail vs. Ghachee Issub Esmail—M. H. Khan—Part heard.
61-81—Little, S. F. and N.—Nensey Lukhmidas and another vs. Clement Poole and others—Mulji B. B., and Payne, G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

60-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Haji Syed Ahmed Yezdi vs. Ranchordass Dharsey and others.—Hore C. & B.
88-84—H. Bicknell—Laokma Khooshal and others vs. John Gordon—E. Wilkin.
95-84—Little, S. F. and N.—M. T. Azedo vs. Dinshaw Bezonji Wadia—Ardesir and H.
115-84—Macfarlane and E—Thackersey Narronjee vs. Samial Oonkaridas—Bomonjee and H.
195-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Kulfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.
369-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonivow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

IN compliance with the general call the East India Association have at last resolved to call a public meeting to adopt a memorial in the matter of the Civil Service age question. We may mention that the memorialists pray that the limit of age be fixed at 23, and that the first examination be held in India when the candidate is of 21 years of age.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE APOTHECARY CLASS.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* announces a resolution to the effectthat in future European and Eurasian boys only will be admitted to the apothecary class in the Grant Medical College. The measure, we regret to say, is a hasty and ill considered one. No opportunity has been given to the public to discuss the question. Most of our public dispensaries are taken advantage of by natives. It is therefore advisable to have native apothecaries attending on them.—*Bombay Samachar.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col R Trevor, MSC, Surat.
a Mr G Gilbert, Bareilly.
Capt Potter, England.
a Mr J S Willet, Rawal Pindi.
a Dr W A Corkery, Quetta.
a Mr H G Wilkins, Calcutta
a Dr Temple Wright, Jubbulpore.
a Mr J Pott.
a Dr C Little.
a Lieut-Col Goldie, Sealkote.
a Mr H Harrison, Baroda.
Major Holbeche, R M F.
Capt Short.
Mr H Reddington, P W D, Poona.
a Lieut-Col Leggett, M S C, England.
Mr C J Orr, Hyderabad Contingent, England.
Mr T C Queede, Scotland.
Capt Griffiths.
Mr J J Connolly.
Capt C E Walker, RA.
Mr W Lane.
Mr J F Flockart, Australia.
Mr and Mrs A E Beavan, Melbourne.
Miss Simson, Melbourne.
Mr and Miss B Isaacs, Melbourne.
Mr G Herbert B Teague, Melbourne.
Dr and Mrs Bond, Adelaide.
Mr H Kennedy, Sydney.
Mrs C Perrin.
Mrs Hutton.
Lieut-Col Steel, R E, Rajputana.
General Mallaby, Bombay.
Mr L A Bacheldar, Boston.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Mr D S Kemp, Do.
Col Lambert, R E, Do.
Mr & Mrs F W Shallis Do.
Mr G W Bake, Do.
Mr W Morris, Do.
Mr T Wilson, Do.
Mr E Minors, Do.
Dr Thompson, IMS, Do.
Mr G R C Westropp, Do.
Dr M Coolie, Do.
Mr G L Burne, Do.
Mr G R Spencer, Do.
Mr G L Trevor, Do.
Mr Dunlop, Do.
Mr Greenwood, Do.
Mr Stephens, Dentist, Do.
Mr Brandis, Do.

a Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

BENGAL.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.—In February last we referred to an attempt that had been made to derail the down Loop Line Mail on the 8th of that month between Peerpointi and Sahebgunge. Several persons implicated were arrested, and have recently been tried before Mr. Page, the Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore. Messrs. Roberts Morgan and Co. watched the case on behalf of the Railway Company. The first defendant, Mohun Tari, a trolly signalman, was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment; the second defendant, Boyla Sonthal, employed in the Engineering Department, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; the third defendant, a coolie working under a ballast contractor, was acquitted. The obstruction placed on the line would have certainly effected its object, if it had not been seen in time. A twenty-foot rail had been placed alongside of the up-rail, and securely tied to it with rope and cord, and about fifty feet beyond this another twenty-foot rail had been tied across the rails. Driver Hindhaugh and Guard Mayne, of the down mail, exhibited great promptitude and forethought in stopping the up-mail, which was about to start from Sahebgunge on the arrival of the down mail, by advising the driver of the former of the obstruction just encountered. We are glad to learn that both these men have been rewarded by the Company.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 28th ultimo, to the 4th instant, 4 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 208 Hindus, and 17 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 241 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 252. The deaths are thus classified: 12 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 53 from fever, 18 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 134 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice 31·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·0 per 1,000 per annum.

GORED BY A COW.—At the Madras Police Court, before Mr. T. V. Poonoosawmy Pillay, a native woman charged a milkman, named Parthasarathy, with omitting to take proper steps with his cow to guard against any probable danger to human life. On the evening of the 15th May last, the complainant was entering Cotwal Bazaar, when the accused's cow gored her, causing much injury to her stomach on account of which she was detained in the Monegar Choultry Hospital for forty-five days. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 25, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is paid Rs. 20 will be given to the complainant as compensation.—*Mail.*

ASSAULTING A CLERGYMAN.—At the Presidency Magistrate's Court before Colonel Weldon Rev. Thomas Henry Oakes, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, at Vepery, charged Poonen, a gardener, in the service of the Mission with assault. Mr. Oakes said that the accused was employed in the parsonage, and finding that he had neglected to water the trees and keep the place in order he (Mr. O.) went over to the parsonage and questioned him as to the irregularities. The accused was ordered to hand over the garden implements, and consider himself dismissed. On this he savagely turned upon the prosecutor and severely assaulted him at the gate. The statements of the prosecutor were borne out by the evidence of Mrs. Cecilia Yates and George Lewis. The accused produced two witnesses, who spoke to the prosecutor having kicked him. His Worship discredited the evidence for the defence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, in default ten days' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.—The booming of guns last evening announced the return to Bangalore of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, after an absence of nearly three months. The reception was in right earnest a loyal one. The purlieus leading to the Pettah Station were crowded by thousands of H. H.'s subjects, while the Station grounds, under orders from D. Sham Rao, Amildar of Bangalore, were tastefully and artistically decorated with banners and foliage. His Highness, who appeared to be in excellent health, was received on alighting from his compartment by the British Resident in Mysore and the officials present. After briefly exchanging salutations, His Highness was escorted to his conveyance, the guard of honor presenting arms; nor were the native subjects of His Highness backwards in expressing their feeling of loyalty. As soon as His Highness alighted, most of the native gentlemen present offered their *nazzars*, which consisted of garland of flowers and limes which his Highness touched and remitted. From the station to the Palace, the Maharajah was cheered by the populace most enthusiastically, and it must be admitted that the demonstration on the occasion was nothing but an outburst of spontaneous joy on the part of His Highness's subjects.—*Bangalore Post.*

SPORTING.

KHEDDA OPERATIONS IN THE DOOARS.—These operations were brought to a close on the 30th ultimo. Thirty elephants in all were caught; out of this number three have died, while one female gave birth to a calf during captivity. Thus, in all, twenty animals, large and small, have been divided between Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and Durbhungah. When drawn up in line, each wild one lashed on to a tame one, they made quite an imposing display. The division was made in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner of the Jalpaiguri District and Mr. J. Shillingford. Two men deputed for the purpose had alternate choice, Durbhungah having secured the first call. The flot included some fine females with calves, a few promising young ones, and about four males, regular beauties to behold.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SECRET OF THE TONKIN CAPITULATION.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS IT.

WHEN the news of a treaty between China and France flashed on astonished Europe recently people wondered what was the meaning of this capitulation. For months previously we had been hearing of the Chinese preparations for war; of the determination of China not to budge an inch, but to fight to the bitter end. In a celebrated speech at Shanghai, Li Hung Chang declared that he would rather shoulder a musket and fight with his troops than give way to the French demands, for, as he naively added, he might as well die in the last ditch in Tonkin as return to Pekin and have his head cut off. On all hands we heard of nothing but threatenings and slaughter. From Pekin, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Paris Berlin, London; from Chinese statesmen of all ranks, as from Europeans who were believed to have means of ascertaining the views of the Chinese leaders, the story was the same; and that story was: War to the knife if France persisted in her demands. Towards the end of last year came the solemn official declaration by the Tsung-li-Yamên to the Chargé d'Affaires of France in Pekin that the Chinese troops had orders to defend Sontay, and that an attack on that fortress would be deemed a *casus belli* by China. Sontay fell, so did Bacninh, and yet we heard nothing of the declaration of war. Then came a pause, when every one asked his neighbour what China was going to do next. The Marquis Tseng remained quietly at Folkestone undisturbed, to all outward seeming, by French doings on the Chinese frontier, and as impassive as if Sontay and Bacninh had never existed. Then suddenly comes the news of a treaty, not by means of a great Embassy, with all the pomp and circumstance becoming the settlement of a question involving issues of peace and war between two great nations; not even through a recognized Ambassador or Envoy, but quietly, secretly, almost clandestinely, with a simple naval officer. The Marquis Tseng was spared the humiliation of eating his own words; he presented his letters of recall at Paris immediately, and the office of "climbing down" at the French capital was left to another Chinese diplomat. What is the meaning of it all? Has the great Chinese bubble burst? Has she been playing the game of "bluff" all along, as Chinese admirals are said to paint port-holes on vessels? Where, in short, is the weak spot in this Franco-Chinese question?

Naturally enough, at first, English journals cried out that the Marquis Tseng had deceived them; he had raised, they said, a bogey which fell to pieces at the first touch; he played with audacity the chief part in a solemn farce; and so on and so on. A celebrated correspondent in Paris signalized the Marquis's departure from that capital by a letter demonstrating how the acute Chinese diplomatist, who had hoodwinked so many, had striven to hoodwink him, but how he (the acute correspondent) was far too wary for any such design to be successful. On reading this lucubration, his excellency is said to have remarked, sententiously, "The absent and the vanquished are always in the wrong." It is hardly necessary now to say that the Marquis Tseng did no more than carry out his instructions in letter and in spirit; and before the English public condemns a man whose popularity was, and probably again will be, great in this country, it may be well to recollect that when an Envoy has performed his orders with tact and discretion he has done all that can be expected of him. Had the Marquis Tseng gone out of his way to represent a war like feeling as prevailing at Pekin when, in truth, his Government was for peace, his punishment would not have been left to European public opinion; had he said war when at Pekin they meant peace, his overthrow would have been sudden and complete. But, so far from this being the case, the most serious and warlike note was always struck in China itself. Li Hung Chang broke off intercourse with M. Tricou in Shanghai, and talked of shouldering a rifle in Tonkin; the Tsung-li-Yamen itself, and not the Marquis Tseng, declared that China would regard an attack on Sontay as a *casus belli*, and so in half-a-dozen other instances. What, however, the Chinese Ambassador can claim to have done—and this statement will be borne out by any one who has studied the *Livre jaune*, mutilated though it be—is that he has torn the French case to shreds, and, so far as mere argument goes, has presented an irrefragable case for his Government. He can also claim to have corrected with promptitude and skill statements put forth by the French Government in the tribune and the press. And when his term of service in Europe expires he can at least carry back with him to his own country the consciousness of having performed one of the most brilliant feats in modern diplomacy—namely, the substitution of the Treaty of St. Petersburg for that of Livadia.

The Marquis Tseng, then, being in no sense, responsible for the recent fiasco, where are we to look for the "weak back"? The Empress Regent appears to have found it in Prince Kung and his colleagues, and to have punished them accordingly with dismissal and temporary disgrace. But it would argue lack of acquaintance with the ways of Chinese officialdom to assume that punishment falls on the real delinquents. The Government in Pekin may write despatches and minutes, and come to conclusions on questions of policy; but when they come to the last and greatest question of all—viz., that of peace or war—they are thrown back upon the one man who alone in China is capable of giving effect to a decision of war with a European Power. This is not the place to discuss the position of Li Hung Chang in China, even were the present writer competent to do so; but it is indisputable that in his hands rests the employment in that country of the *ultima ratio* of kings. For many years past he has had vast sums, derived not only from the revenues of his own province, but from those of other provinces as well, placed at his unquestioned disposal, for the purposes of putting China in a state to defend herself against European aggression. Enormous fortifications have been erected at Taku to protect the capital from a recurrence of the disasters of the last war; other points along the coast have also been fortified; guns and war vessels have been purchased, troops have been trained on a European model—all with the object of rendering China able to hold her own against the nations of the West, and all under the guidance and on the responsibility of Li Hung Chang. When the differences between France and China had reached an alarming stage, when only a single step in advance meant war, it was but natural that the advisers of the Empress should turn to Li and say: "The crisis for which you have long been preparing is now almost upon us; your army, navy, and fortifications are now about to be tested; for years past the defence of the empire in an emergency such as the present has been your peculiar care; you have had vast sums of money for that purpose; you have been uncontrolled in its expenditure—are you ready to undertake the task of defence, if we come to the final decision to fight?" Then came Li's journey to Shanghai to meet M. Tricou; what took place there is well known. The Chinese statesman appeared inflexible; to die in Tonkin was his ambition. He repelled with energy and dignity the rudeness of the French negotiator. The latter proceeded on his way to Pekin and after a decent interval Li went, not to shoulder the musket in Tonkin, but back to Tientsin. Sontay fell, Bacninh fell; the French triumphed all round and after a few months' delay came the end. A subordinate naval officer arrived at Tientsin, and with him Li signed a treaty, which we learn—and can readily believe—caused as much surprise at Pekin as in London or Berlin. France got all she wanted, and China gave up everything. Li Hung Chang mistrusted his army and navy; the crisis came but, he was afraid to meet it; the hour was at hand, but the man!—the man was off on another task, signing all that he defended in negotiation with so much force and dignity. China in the person of Li capitulated, and he did so because he could not rely on his own work of twenty years. That work may have been good or bad, and Li may or may not have been mistaken, but the "weak back" in the affair was that the Chinese statesman doubted the organization which he had created, and refused to trust himself to the support which had been built up with so much toil and expense, and on which so many high hopes rested. That Li himself felt keenly the position in which he was placed is probably undeniable. He asked Mr. Colquhoun what was thought of the arrangement in England and Germany, and on being told that China had forfeited the sympathy of these nations when she disowned her Ambassador to France, quietly replied that he anticipated this. It is also stated on apparently good authority that his *apologia* is now being written by his *protégé* the able and accomplished Ma Kien Chung, whom he originally intended to send to Paris as envoy, to complete the capitulation there.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VULGAR DEMOCRACY.

IF any one wants to study the genius of democracy when, in the most vulgar of all its forms, it saturates a clever man's mind, he should study Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to the president of the Blackpool Conservative Association—Mr H. H. Wainwright—published on Wednesday last. What we have always meant by democracy is this,—that when the people have once decided what in the way of legislation or administration they think beneficia for themselves, they shall have the means of doing that on which they have decided, and trying for themselves whether it be good or bad. That involves, of course, the uselessness of perpetual tilting against permanent and deeply-rooted decisions of public opinion, and implies that men who cannot discover in themselves the force of imagination and passion needful to change the creed of multitudes, and yet cannot heartily acquiesce in that creed, should stand aside from public life. But it does not involve, and most emphatically ought not to involve, the willingness of leaders to resign the serious endeavour to lead the public on those moot questions which are not yet decided. On the contrary, it ought to imply, in a healthy State, the most earnest efforts of all political leaders to compete with each other in discovering the best tests of political duty, and in recommending them to the consideration of the people. If ever we should arrive at a time in which the leaders of the people, instead of trying to form public opinion, by pointing out and insisting on the wisest and noblest policy to pursue, endeavour only to discover the direction in which public opinion, if left entirely to itself, will lazily crystallise, we shall certainly have arrived at a time of rapid political degeneration, in which even the elements for that "conflict for existence" which ensures the survival of the fittest opinion, will have ceased to be. If ever the leaders, instead of pressing their own highest convictions upon the people, simply say to themselves, 'To what conclusion will this people, if left to itself, be most likely to come? Whatever it be, that is the conclusion which I should wish beforehand to recommend to their acceptance,'—we shall despair of democracy. Democracy, to work well, implies high-minded leaders, who will strain all their powers to make opinion follow them in the lines which they think noblest. So soon as democracy yields only leaders who being themselves entirely indifferent to the line which political opinion should take, only endeavour to discover the line which it can be most easily induced to take, it will be doomed to a destiny of rapid deterioration and decomposition.

Well, Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to Mr. Wainwright suggests that he has hardly so much as even entertained the notion of trying to influence the course of opinion for the better,—that, on the contrary, he assumes it to be the very test of political shrewdness not to make that attempt, but to guess well the direction in which opinion, if left alone by the leaders, will be likely to run. Just take the following sentences, and consider what is implied in them. He is remarking upon the change in the Conservative view of Reform discernible "when I went to Oldham and Manchester in the autumn and winter of 1881." "I was particularly enjoined," he says, "by the leading gentlemen in those places not to say a word against the assimilation of the county and borough franchise;" and his letter implies that, having got this "cue," it never once occurred to him to raise the smallest difficulty. Again, speaking of last autumn,—"The Conservative leaders were singularly reticent of their opinions, and I found myself (then, as now, a mere member of the rank and file of the party) obliged to go at length into this question before an Edinburgh audience, *without having at my command any certain indication as to the course which the Conservative party would pursue.*" That he is bound to contribute even an individual impulse towards determining that course, never appears to enter his head. It is his business to follow the multitude, not to lead them. The view which in the recent emergency he took at a hazard, did not appear to be very cordially received by the Edinburgh meeting, and was not echoed by his Conservative colleagues at that meeting. And he assumes that this being so, it was as a matter of course natural and appropriate for him to take the hint, and follow the lead of so respectable a meeting of working-men. Again,—"In the ensuing period before the opening of Parliament, I ascertained from the ordinary sources of exact information that no unanimity of feeling on the subject of Parliamentary reform existed among our party; that many borough Members, and particularly Lancashire Members, were positively in favour of the change, and that direct opposition in principle was only to be expected from a highly influential but numerically small circle of members representing county and borough constituencies of a rural character." This appears to have settled the question. It was not for Lord Randolph to cast in his lot with "a highly influential but numerically small number of Members representing county and borough constituencies of a rural character." His rule for himself was to swim with the stream, and not even to attempt to determine in which direction the stream should flow. "These things being so," he says, "I am sanguine that all impartial persons will agree that a frank and open departure from the position of strong resistance to Reform, which I had taken up in December, was *not only pardonable, but incumbent on every practical politician.*" It is, then, "not only pardonable, but incumbent" on a practical politician to have no convictions of his own which he thinks it a duty to impress upon others! A practical politician has no business with convictions at all. It is only the multitude who may have convictions, which it is the duty of the practical politician to investigate, so as to discover the relative strength of different opinions and to form his own by the strongest. Lord Randolph avers that if he had found the political position on which he seems to have alighted by a kind of pure chance, at Edinburgh, to be "the position of the Conservative party generally," he would "certainly have adhered to it at any sacrifice;" but as that was not the case, and as, indeed, he had come upon it by a sort of accident what more natural and proper than that he should at once throw it over without a sight? We quite agree with him that opinions on which you chance in the way in which he appears to chance on his opinions, may be thrown over without a sigh; but what astonishes us in his letter is that he evidently does not recognise any sort of test of the political rightness of an opinion *except* its prevalence amongst the party to which he belongs. Of any given opinion his sole test appears to be this,—'How many electors who vote for the Conservative candidate hold it?' If once he comes to think that more Conservative electors hold an opinion which he had not hitherto held, than hold the opinion which he had hitherto held, he at once exchanges the one opinion for the other. In fact, opinion for him no longer represents the bias of his own thought—much less the force of his own *conviction*, a word which he probably never uses, and does not understand—but the guess which he has formed, on more or less reliable evidence, as to the bias of other Conservatives' thoughts. A leader appears, in his mind, to be differentiated from a mere elector by this—that a leader has no right to views of his own, while an elector has; the leader shows himself to be a leader by abjuring such luxuries, by substituting for them able computations of the number of persons of his own party who have views of their own, and by adhering to the views which appear to be in the majority. "Since December," he tells us, "I had, by the favour of the Conservatives in Birmingham, become a candidate for the Parlimentary representation of that immense constituency; and undoubtedly in Birmingham there existed no serious difference between Liberals and Conservatives as to the propriety of the assimilation of the county and borough franchise." That clinched the matter. Lord Randolph Churchill evidently feels that he owed it to the Conservatives of "that immense constituency" to form his political mind on their model; and he did so. From this time forth it may be assumed that Lord Randolph Churchill is a Conservative leader in this sense only,—that he thinks it his duty, not to lead the opinions of Conservatives at all, but only to divine for those whom he is supposed to lead which party amongst them is the more numerous, and to give that party the "frank" adhesion of his help. A better definition of a demagogue we would not wish for. For demagogue, though it ought to mean a leader of the *demos*, has always really meant a person led by the *demos*, who flatters it by telling it in better words what it thinks, and by recommending it to do what it would like to do.—*Spectator.*

A QUAINT EPITAPH.

A CORRESPONDENT subscribing himself a "Late Sojourner near the Forest," writing to the *Spectator* says:—I think the epitaph, a copy of which I enclose, and to which some friends of mine drew my attention in Edwinstowe Churchyard, on the edge of Sherwood Forest, will amuse your readers. Time had permitted the venerable stone to sink too low to leave the last words visible:—

"Attend
This awful Monitor to Man's Security.
RICHARD NEIL,
Who after having brav'd
The boisterous Billows of the Biscan Shore,
The gaping Terrors of the rude Atlantic,
And fulminating Wrath of haughty France
In Fights victorious,
At 39, in Vital, Plenitude,
And the meridian of well-earned friendship,
By some disastrous, unforseen Event,
Yielded his Social Life
To the minutia of his Element,
In Thoresby Lake.
As did the Partner of his fleeting Breath
JOHN BIRD-ALL,
Of youthful 28; but just immersed
In Joys hymenial,
Anxious to meet his lov'd, expecting Bride,
Was too arrested by the liquid Wave,
Alike deserving and alike beloved,
Fell two lamented youths
Together, in one unpropitious Night,
The 29 of Jan., 1800;
And this earth
Them shall retain
. . . ."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, EVENING JULY 11.

THE position of the Bank of England as shown by the return for the week ending on Wednesday has undergone no material change, and rates of discount in the open market are reported unaltered. Consols, however, were ⅛ higher yesterday at 100⅛, whilst the other stocks usually quoted by Reuter were unchanged.

COTTON.—The depression in Liverpool is becoming more marked daily, Reuter reporting the tone yesterday heavy, Surats irregular, sales only 8,000 bales. Americans are quoted 1-16d. lower on the spot and partially 1-64d. to arrive, but in Surats the only change made by Reuter is a decline of 1-16d. in Good Hingunghaut which, however, is a purely nominal quotation. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are unaltered at 11 cents, but futures are 2 points lower, 10·39 cents per lb. What effect the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report for the month of July will have on the market remains to be seen. It says that "the average condition of the crop in 10 Cotton states is 86 per cent," and that "it is reported that the crop is injured by excessive rain and low temperature." The following comparison with the six previous seasons is of interest :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
June report ..	87	86·4	89·1	91·4	97·8	95·8	98·1
July " ..	86	90·2	91·3	96·2	99·5	93·7	98
August ..	....	85·3	92·8	89·5	101·8	90·9	94·8

It will be observed that the condition is supposed to have gone down 1 per cent. during the past month, a course which was only followed in one of the previous six seasons, that of 1879-80. Further the condition is now much lower than it has ever been estimated at in July, and on this showing would have to improve materially from this time forward to give anything like an average yield per acre. But the figures show that the only season out of the previous six on which the condition improved between July and August was that of 1880, so that the probabilities from this point of view would be against the crop. In fact, taking the figures of condition alone as a guide we ought to expect an unusually small out-turn. It must be remembered, however, that the weather during the next six weeks might easily make a difference of ten per cent. in the yield, either way, and operators therefore are not likely to be so materially influenced by the report as they would later in the season, especially when we allow for the fact that private advices regarding the weather for some time past have been generally favorable.

The market here has not been affected in any way by the report. The fact is there is so little doing that the tone is almost solely guided by the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams from day to day. In the morning the tendency was very weak with sellers of Cotton at a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but during the afternoon sellers have withdrawn pending news of what Liverpool has done.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet at unaltered values.

FREIGHTS, if anything, we should be inclined to call easier. For steamers on the berth there is no change in rates, but we hear of a July loading boat having been rechartered at 26s. 3d., which is a decline of 1s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the decline of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised by Reuter from London, and comparatively weak advices from Calcutta, the market for sterling has ruled very steady throughout the day at yesterday's rates. At present figures in fact the banks while only willing to buy six weeks ahead would be ready drawers for almost any delivery which may be taken as an indication that in their opinion at least we are not far from the turning point. It is quite possible that such may be the case, but operating on that view practically means backing a favorable monsoon, which, to say the least of it, is by no means a certainty at the moment. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7⅛d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7⅞d.	"
France do. do.	Fcs 2·03½d.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and yesterday's improvement has been barely supported, quotations at the close being Fours, Rs. 99 13-16 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—The share market has remained quiet and practically unchanged. Port Cannings have receded to Rs. 350 again and Telephones to Rs. 16½, but Mill and Press companies have not moved during the day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	9 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Pelican, 1,688 tons, Capital R. K Butler, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchmaree, 1,287 tons, Captain F. Major, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Pelican (s)	Butler	Hull.

The steamer Inchmaree, Major, to Marseilles, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Carthage, to London, &c.
" St. Mungo, to Hull.
" Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
7 Accrington ....Christie .....New York, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Steamers Canara and City of Venice. Ship Shannon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
8 Booldana (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

July.
8 Goolpara (s) .... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—5 casks brasswire, E. M. Essoofbhoy.
City of Manchester s—100 drums linseed oil, E. Essoobjee.
Clan Forbes s—2 casks colors, T. Chandabhoy and Co ; 7 packages sewing machines, H. A. Geyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Otranto s—125 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee.
Altmore s—5 bales paper, S. A. S. Dawood ; 10 packages papers, The *Times of India* ; 221 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum ; 235 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally.
Khedive s—27 cases paper, M. A. M. Surufally.
Clyde s—10 cases varnish, T. Chandabhoy and Co ; 6 cases silvered sheet glass, H. Lallmeya ; 5 cases cochineal, O. Mokumchund ; 85 packages varnish, N. Surufally and Co ; 20 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers ; 8 cases silvered sheet glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 81 cases champagne, The Byculla Club ; 13 cases moselle, The Bombay Club ; 805 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 25 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 30 cases brandy, Bodger Warberton and Co.
Ethiopia s—60 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Hydaspes s—5 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Otranto s—120 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clyde s—60 cases glasswares, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 15 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton, Anundjee Heerjee ; 200 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee ; 975 cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmul ; 280 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee.
California s—100 cwts toor grain 50 cwts wall grain, 20 cwts wattana grain and 590 cwts musoor dall grain, Heerachund Narronjee.

FOR LONDON.

City of Manchester s—600 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraz ; 80 bales cotton, Calidass Luckmechund.
Clan Forbes s—16 bales hides, Hajee Hassum Oomer ; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 31 cwts indigo, Bhoosapa Mooltoor ; 20 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Gunny.
Carthage s—517½ cwts myrabolams, Harridass Goculdass.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ripon s—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 207 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 22,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchborva s—100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co.
Europa s—5,400 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, F. Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bytheil and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchmaree s—2,000 cwts. wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.
Colombo s—2,000 cwts mowra seed, Choonilall Lulloobhoy.

FOR HULL.

St Mungo s—30,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—50 cwts onions, Husson Babun ; 30 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Nensook Mooltanchund ; 88 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, Goolabroi Mungalchund ; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—102 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 8½ chests opium, Dwarkadass Dhurumsey ; 25 chests opium, Isaac Ezra and Co ; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 42½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Orr, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Griffith, Colonel, Asst. Comy. Genl. Transport, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 11.

Maltby, Captain, 2nd Infantry H. C., on leave from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Lugard, Brigade Major, R. A., on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 12, 1884.

H. R. Dunk having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company.

The range at Colaba is available for practice to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps every day from 4 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays excepted until further orders. Members must give notice at Head Quarters so that arrangements may be made for markers, &c.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... 36 " " or " 83
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 6 " " or " 1,2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole A nts.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KAPADIA—July 11, at his residence, Khetwady, 12th lane, Rustomjee P. Kapadia, brother of Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, aged 44. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

TICKELL—July 11, Henry Berkeley Aers, third and beloved son of Charles Tickell, late I. N., aged 28 years, 4 months and 17 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE—June 27, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major H. J. Lawrence, of a daughter.

REID—June 30, at Kalacherra, Cachar, the wife of R. Laidlaw Reid, of a daughter.

ROWE—July 7, at 10, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Rowe, Bengal Education Department, of a son.

VENIS—June 25, at Benares, the wife of Mr. A. Venis, The College, of a daughter.

WALTON—July 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev. Frank E. Walton, Church Missionary Society, Faizabad, of a daughter.

WHARRY—July 8, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant H. Wharry, S. A. C. G., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GANTZER—July 4, at Serampore, Mr. N. J. Gantzer Senior, late of the Public Works Account Branch aged 77 years.

ROCHE—June 29, at Cliffden, near Murree, Lucy, the beloved daughter of Brigade Quarter-Master Sergeant Edward Burke-Roche, Royal Artillery.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

THE course decided upon by the Ministry and approved by the Liberal party is one that was generally expected under the circumstances. An immediate dissolution would have been regarded as precipitate ; and it would have involved the practical disadvantage of going to the country before the constituencies could be enlightened as to the merits of the question at issue. Not indeed that it will be easy even after some months' interval to define that issue, for, as Lord Randolph Churchill points out, none of the Conservative leaders have even expressed disapproval of the principle of equalising the franchise in boroughs and countries. But time is required by the Liberals as well as the Conservatives to organise their forces, and the delay interposed by the autumn session is welcome to both parties. If the Lords once more give way in the presence of the determination of the Commons, and pass the Bill which will be sent up to them again in October, of course there will be no dissolution. Under Lord Salisbury's leadership they have become habituated to such surrenders. But on the present occasion so tame a submission would cover them with ridicule, and Mr. Gladstone would be entitled to ask why Parliament should be put to the inconvenience of a Second Session to pass in October a measure capriciously, thrown out in obedience to the behest of Lord Salisbury, in July. The Lords may this time nail their colours to the mast and again reject the Bill. In that case there will be an immediate dissolution, followed, probably, by a general election in November. If the discussions in the autumn session be prolonged so that the elections cannot be held without trenching on the Christmas holidays, they will doubtless be deferred till January, and the new Parliament will meet at the end of February. Opinions differ hopelessly, as to the probable result of an appeal to the country. If in the autumn there are symptoms of a probability that the Conservatives will, on the whole, suffer by a dissolution there will be no dissolution, for they will pass the Bill. The probability seems to be that the Ministry will lose some seats which the Conservatives will gain, but results of the Lincoln election makes it doubtful whether they will lose sufficient to give the Conservatives a majority. In Ireland the Parnellites expect a large accession which will give them 75 votes. They alone are certain to profit by a dissolution. It does not seem likely that we in India will be immediately affected by the struggle between the ins and the outs now imminent. Had an immediate dissolution been determined on, probably Lord Ripon might have resigned to return to England in time to take a share in the Councils as his party. But as a session intervenes between this and the dissolution, even if an appeal to constituencies be rendered necessary, and time fixed for his lordship's departure will have almost arrived before the new Parliament will have met. Lord Ripon's intention was to leave for England at the close of the Calcutta season, and there seems no reason to suppose that what is now happening will cause any material change in his plans.

M. LOUIS PAULIAT, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, regards Madagascar as a far more important field for French enterprise than either Tunis or Indo-China or the Congo. Tunis, he thinks, may, perhaps, now that it is under French control, afford a better market for French manufactures ; but as the soil is all occupied, and land could only be procured for settlers after driving out the original proprietors, as was done in Algeria, it is not suitable for colonization. Besides, there is every reason to anticipate periodical insurrections, and the prospect of having, at regularly recurring intervals, to fight for their lives would be sure to deter intending emigrants. Annam is a still less hopeful object for colonial enterprise. Even if Siam, Burmah, and some of the South of China were united with Cambodia, Annam, and Cochin-China into a French Colonial Empire in the Far East, few Frenchmen would go there. In the first place, all those countries are crowded with a teeming population. The inhabitants belong to the yellow race, the members of which are not dreamy and contemplative like the Hindus, but notoriously industrious. Europeans could never have a chance of competing with them as agriculturists, petty traders, or artizans, particularly when it is remembered what an advantage the natives would have in the struggle for existence by their capability of living and thriving on a few handfuls of rice a day. Members of this same yellow race, even in Western America, where the climate and the laws of the country place them at a disadvantage, have to an alarming extent deprived the poorer Europeans of the means of making a livelihood, and it is very unlikely that they would be unable in their own hot and unhealthy climate to hold their own. Thus emigration to Indo-China would be practically out of the question, and almost the only Frenchmen who would think of going there would be the partners and clerks of business houses, by which the resources of the country might be developed for exportation. In the region round the Congo there is, of course, unlimited land for occupation, but the climate is too deadly for Europeans to work in. Few of the settlers who ventured to go there would live long.

But an examination of the natural capabilities and present condition of Madagascar leads to very different results, and shows conclusively, in the opinion of the French writer whose article we are considering, that it would be a far more valuable acquisition than Tunis, Tongking, or the mouths of the Congo, and that French ministers have therefore been much to blame for attaching only a secondary importance to the operations in Madagascar. The great African island is about equal in area to France, and contains a population variously estimated at from two-and-a-half to five or six millions. Perhaps the real number of inhabitants may be about three million and a half, in which case the island would easily afford room and plenty of subsistence for six or seven million Frenchmen. For the country is described as being extraordinarily rich. "Rice, which demands such careful attention in India and China, there grows, so to speak, without cultivation. A single plant of sugar-cane, which everywhere else gives at the most twelve shoots, produces sixty in many parts of Madagascar. The pastures are so fertile that it is not rare to see there, as at La Plata, herds of fifteen, twenty, and thirty thousand oxen. In certain localities an ox costs twenty-five francs, and a big sheep two francs and a half. As for the forests of the island, in which are to be found the rarest and most precious species of trees, they contain enough wood to supply for a century all the cabinet-work of our country. There are abundant mines of gold, silver, mercury, tin, and copper. It is known, besides, that on the North East Coast there is an immense coal basin, the coal of which is almost as good as English coal, and can in most cases be extracted by the pick-axe in the open air. When it is remembered that all the coal consumed in the seas of India and China comes from England, it is possible to form an idea of the considerable advantages that the working of those mines would procure for the navigation of all countries." In the central provinces of the island, where the climate is the same as that of the best regions of France, the vine and other fruit trees of their native country could be cultivated by the settlers. The fact that Madagascar is much longer than it is broad makes it especially convenient for the first steps towards its colonization, as very many settlements could in the first instance be made along its extensive sea-board, which could be easily protected by the French ships against any attacks made by the natives. Thus the beginning of the colonization would be safe and easy, and the fertility of the island and the salubrity of the highlands in the interior would make the colonization of the whole country merely a matter of time. It is, indeed, allowed that at first sight there appears to be a dark side to this attractive picture. Madagascar has somehow or other got the credit of being very unhealthy, and on that account has been called the cemetery of Europeans. But this bad reputation has been acquired on very insufficient grounds, and those who have lived much in the country do not allow that it is unhealthy. It is true that there is a good deal of fever in the rainy season, which lasts from November to April, but the prevalence of this disease is confined to the East Coast, and those who live at a distance of eight or ten leagues from the sea are exempt from its ravages. The writer of the article seems to underrate the pernicious powers of the pestilential exhalations that proceed from malarious marshes, when he imagines that they may be effectively combated by the inventions of medical science and lose their effect after the acclimatization resulting from two or three years' residence. But when he points out that the cause of the feverish character of the East Coast has long been known and could certainly be removed, he is more likely to convince his readers that the whole of Madagascar might be rendered healthy enough to attract European immigration on a large scale. The marshes, that make the East Coast feverish, are the result of the monsoon winds forming sand banks at the mouths of the rivers, the waters of which are thereby obstructed and expand into lagoons, as they are unable to make their way through the opposing accumulations of sand. But if the sand banks were cut through, which could be done at no ruinous expense, the rivers would have a clear course to the sea, and there would be no more marshes to breed fever.

But admitting that the island is very fertile and might be made very healthy by engineering skill, and that it might therefore become the most important possession in the rapidly increasing colonial Empire of France, it still remains to inquire what right the French have to appropriate the country to themselves. Their claims are contested in the first place by the Hovas, who have been in almost unopposed possession of the sovereignty of the whole island since the year 1825, when Radama I., after subduing the Sackalaves, lowered the French flag that used to fly over Fort Dauphin and raised in its place his own. The Hovas having made some considerable advance in the course of civilisation can hardly have their claims to the possession of the country they inhabit completely ignored as if they were no better than Australian Bushmen or Red Indian hunters. And even if they could be left out of consideration as not sufficiently civilised to be the rulers of such a large and fertile island as Madagascar, it will be found on examination that the French have no better title to the whole or part of the island than the English. M. Louis Pauliat claims for his country the right of first occupation, on the ground that in 1642 a French company went to Madagascar after having received permission to occupy the country for commercial purposes in the name of the king of France. But Flacourt mentions that in this very year the English had a military establishment consisting of two hundred men in St. Augustine Bay, and in the previous century the Portuguese had for a short time established a settlement on another part of the island. So that the French title based upon first occupancy is, to say the least of it, a very doubtful one, even if the occupation of a few commercial ports on the coast can, under any circumstances, justify a claim to the possession of a large island like Madagascar. In the article before us M. Louis Pauliat gives a history of the various attempts made by the French to establish themselves firmly in Madagascar until the beginning of the present century, when they had posts at Tamatave and Foulepoint. In the year 1811 the Isles of France and Bourbon capitulated to Captain Lynn, and the English also took possession of Tamatave and Foulepoint, which were regarded as dependencies of the Isle of France. The French think that those two settlements in Madagascar were restored to France by the Treaty of Paris in 1815. The article of the treaty which bears upon the subject provided that England should give back all the colonial conquests made in the course of the war except "Tobago, and St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, namely, Rodrigues and the Seychelles." The words of the treaty were unfortunately ambiguous. The English were inclined to think that Tamatave and Foulepoint were included in the dependencies of the Isle of France and were therefore not to be restored, whereas the French interpretation is that, though those two places were undoubtedly dependencies of the Isle of France, they were not excepted from the colonies to be restored, as they were not particularly mentioned among the exceptions. If their restoration was not intended, how, it is asked, did it happen that they were not mentioned along with Rodrigues and the Seychelles? The express mention of two dependencies of the Isle of France as excepted from the general restoration is supposed to imply that the other dependencies were not excepted, and that France retained possession of her Madagascar settlements. However, it is not necessary to come to a conclusion as to the exact meaning of the words of the Treaty of Paris. Whether it was intended by its provisions to restore to France her possessions in Madagascar or not, it is certain that if the destiny of the island were to depend upon the faithful observance of past treaties, the Hova monarchs would not have their sovereignty disputed by either England or France. Whatever rights the English or French may have once had to territory in Madagascar have been given up by treaties made with the Hovas in the interval between the Treaty of Paris and the present date. In the treaty made between England and Radama I. in 1817 for the suppression of the slave trade, that ruler is designated as king of Madagascar and its dependencies. As late as 1862 a treaty with a similar admission was made between the Imperial Government of France and Radama II. By that act, as was allowed by a French writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* twenty years ago, the French recognised without restriction his sovereignty over all the island. So that if the Republic is determined to add Madagascar to her colonial dependencies, let her apologists justify her policy, not by appeals to the interpretation of treaties that have been rendered obsolete owing to the subsequent course of events, but rather let them openly avow that they see no reason why France should not, whenever she is so inclined, follow the principle attributed by the poet to Rob Roy, "the good and simple plan, that they may keep who have the power, and they may take who can."

WE are glad to see that the fencing which enclosed the Rotten-row on Marine Lines is being removed. This will create a vast improvement. Years ago, when there was no polo and no Hunt, there was a considerable number of equestrians every evening, and Mr. Bellasis enclosed this portion of the Esplanade for their convenience. We have always thought that in doing so he was open to the charge of sacrificing the many for the few. Since that time, however, things have changed very much ; the inauguration of gymkhanas has drawn both sexes from riding, while the Hunt and polo absorb the few who still adhere to it. Furthermore, the Kennedy Sea Face has been prepared specially for riders, and is a far pleasanter riding ground than the Esplanade. The removal of the fencing along the Marine Lines opens to the public again a larger portion of the Esplanade which is much needed now that buildings are covering the triangular space upon which the School of Art and the Goculdas Hospital are placed. The new Cama Hospital, the Municipal Offices, and the Magistrates' Courts are all to be placed there, and in a few years there will be no sign of an Esplanade in that direction. It is quite time, therefore, that the so-called Rotten-row should be removed, and that what little is left of the Esplanade should be open for the use of the public. The removal of the inner row of trees, which are misshapen and no ornament, will make this an addition to the present restricted playground. The improvement is an important one, and will be welcomed by the public.

ANGLO-INDIA.*

A LITTLE book entitled "Hand Book of India," by the Rev. W. E. Robbins, Poona. The book has been published in New York. It does not profess to be a guide-book for travellers, but "an attempt to answer lots of questions concerning India." The intention of the book is to enlighten foreigners about India. The outlook is from Western India as a centre, as far to the outside as we may please to look. Chapter I. deals with the physical outlines of India ; Chapter II. takes up the people of India ; Chapter III. the religions of India ; and Chapter IV. deals with British India, of which we have an historical sketch comprising Government, commerce, manufactures, &c. Chapter V. is on Anglo-Indian life ; and Chapter VI. treats of the evangelisation of India.

It is Chapter V. that will interest the good folks of Poona. It is entitled Anglo-Indian life. There is no pretension to fine writing and balanced sentences. It is gossipy, full of rare bits. There is no philosophy in the book ; facts, or what appear to be facts, are stated, but no explanations are given. Under the term Anglo-Indian, East Indians and Eurasians are included. It would have been well if the writer of the book had made himself a little better acquainted with the state of things in the days of the East India Company before he entered into comparisons between the India of 1853 and 1883. The India of 1883 is not on the way back to the India of 1853. The drift of the present is setting in strongly in the very opposite direction to the drift of the past. In the days of the East India Company, India was in intention and in effect a home for Europeans. Parents, in the brave days of old, when they sent their children home to be educated, could look forward to the time when children could return and join them. All that is changed. India is less a home for Europeans than ever. The tide of the democratic movement in England is on us in India, affecting all Anglo-Indian life, and military life most of all. The competition system, which is merely the executive department of the democratic world, plays sad havoc among nearly all our Anglo-Indian lads in the home competitions. Nor is it much better with the daughters of Anglo-Indians, whether educated at home or in India. The increase of the respectable class, owing to the enlargement of the lower middle class, is beyond all belief great in these times. The Queen's rule in India, with what that involves, for it involves modern democracy, is greatly affecting the status and welfare of the Anglo-Indian community. It is when the author of the hand book comes to deal with the personal character of the Anglo-Indian community of Poona and its outside that we are chiefly inclined to be critical. The author avers that "drinking is carried on most excessively in the homes of Anglo-Indian people." That is not our experience. With the exception of the British soldier in India,—and we have the authority of Sir Richard Temple for saying that drinking is greatly on the decrease in the British Army in India,—we cannot endorse the sweeping averment of the author of this book. Nothing is gained, we think, by such sweeping statements. The British soldier in India might be a more sober man very often than he is, but he has been greatly maligned. We have heard Tommy Atkins and his ways blamed for retarding the progress of missions. We might as truthfully blame him for the idolatry of India. There are a hundred millions of people in India who never looked in the face of a white man, who are not Christians, but surely it would be unfair to lay the blame of their non-conversion at the door of the British soldier.

Our author is particularly hard on the "white lie" of the Anglo-Indian people in the matter of calls. We see no reason for his rage. On the Calcutta side of India it is "darwaza bund." Many persons of a severely truthful turn greatly prefer the style of Eastern India to that of the Bombay Presidency, but "not at home" is, only a softened mode of saying "inmates are not visible." It is so understood by the callers. The formula has lost its literal meaning ; it is not said to deceive. Suppose it to be a reprehensible practice, where are we to stop? Surely "I am yours sincerely" is often, in the same sense, a reprehensible term—as the Rev. W. E. Robbins would stigmatise it, it is "a white lie."

We have much more sympathy with our author when he alleges that Anglo-Indians are exceedingly touchy and painfully sensitive. It would take too long to explain why it is so. Of the fact itself we have no doubt. Drink is often the occasion of loss of temper, but far oftener there is no drink in the matter. The heat is one great disturber of the temper. The most amiable of women have been known to degenerate into peevish scolds in India, and made furious on the smallest provocation. As the outcome of touchiness there is the "cut." A lady is reported to have once said, "I have cut the whole station one by one, in my time." In the days of Elphinstone there was to be a dinner in Bombay. A State dinner ahead sends many breasts afluttering. On the occasion referred to the right of precedence lay between two gay dames. The matter filtered down into the ranks of the subalterns. Heavy bets were made, and paid. On the evening of the dinner aides were still in ignorance of the programme. At length dinner was announced ; Elphinstone rises, balances himself on his legs, and smiles, as he could smile, and walks a pace or two to Mrs. John Wilson, the wife of Dr. John Wilson, and gives her his arm, and walks up to his seat with the old lady by his side. Such fun, such rage, such chagrin was never seen in India. Gay dames on occasions must grin and bear.

Dr. Robbins avers that Anglo-Indians are exceedingly affected in speech or manner. Many will have to plead guilty. The affectation is in fact on all heads and hearts, and it is amusing to hear the efforts at fine English in the mouths of boys and girls—boys aping the gait of noblemen, and girls mimicking the attitude of a duchess. It is not confined to speech. The whole get-up of many girls, the high-heeled boots, the gloves, the perfume, the jewelry, is suggestive of affectation. Were it bad taste and nothing more, it might perhaps be let alone ; but some people will think it is something more than bad taste—bad morality. Among Anglo-Indian families with small means and limited incomes there is no greater evil than debt. Accounts never settled in the bazaar, bills partly paid, and again added to, do more to destroy the peace of Anglo-Indians than all other causes put together. Our author is very hard on the chaplains, and especially on the chaplains of the Church of England. But he would perhaps have done well to have thoroughly sifted the stories he relates about the chaplains before publishing them.

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* A Hand Book of India and British Burmah, by W. E. Robbins, New York, Phillips and Hunt.

M. JOUBERT AND THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a well-wisher of your projected Exhibition, it was with regret that I saw that M. Joubert's last advances to the Committee have been rejected. The terms proposed were fair, and, with all due respect to the members of your Exhibition Committee, were, I think, deserving of more consideration than a curt reply "that the Committee might at some future time be prepared to utilise M. Joubert's experience in a more subordinate capacity." Although the guarantee fund is daily increasing, and there does not seem to be any want of spirit in those who have undertaken the management of the projected Exhibition, there is still a great responsibility in the spending of that money which is so liberally subscribed ; and the members of your Committee should remember that the largest item in the outlay of an Exhibition of any magnitude is the cost of erection of the buildings wherein it is held. The estimate of the cost of the buildings laid before your Committee is the first thing M. Joubert took exception to. Another great consideration which is not to be lost sight of, is the suitability of the buildings for the purpose of an Exhibition. The mistake made in Calcutta was the mixing of the Museum with the Exhibition. Using the hospital building for a similar purpose in Bombay will, I feel convinced, lead to the same results. I cannot help thinking that the Committee would act wisely if they were to invite M. Joubert to submit his plans and estimates to them before they come to a final decision. There is no one in India more capable to advise them than M. Joubert. I am sure that I do not advance too much when I aver that he would most readily respond to so flattering an invitation. Having carefuly examined the drawings which M. Joubert has prepared, and also seen the various estimates he has received from Europe, of the cost of the sections which compose the *ensemble* of that elegant structure, I can with perfect safety tell my Bombay friends that they have in declining M. Joubert's offer committed a gross and perhaps irretrievable error. The plan of the building which M. Joubert had prepared for the Committee of the Bombay Exhibition recommends itself at first sight by its great simplicity of construction, coupled with monumental and artistic elegance. The details denote a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the exhibitors to show their wares to the very best advantage, as well as the comfort of a large concourse of people in a tropical climate—two very essential points which, I regret to say, had been completely overlooked in the Calcutta Exhibition. In preparing these plans it is very evident that M. Joubert has acted solely on his own knowledge, and has been guided by his long experience of exhibition matters. The building I refer to is a vast quadrangle, 1,500 feet by 420, cut asunder by a remarkably fine transept 420 feet by 120, which is intended to hold an entrance hall, picture gallery, and concert room, ending in a conservatory. The Exhibition proper consists of a series of open sheddings 90 feet wide and 33 feet high, supported on ornamental hollow cast-iron pilasters, but having no party walls whatever ; the only walling being that which encloses the whole structure. This will at a glance show the immense saving of cost, whilst it affords greater area, an uninterrupted view, better ventilation, and materially facilitates the classifications of the exhibits and access to the various courts. In the centre of the quadrangle two pleasure grounds or gardens offer ample space for the erection of temporary buildings, summer houses, band-stands, &c., as well as refreshment bars and luncheon rooms. M. Joubert estimates the cost of this building at less than five lakhs, and the whole of the work can easily be accomplished in six months. These designs and the details of the plan should certainly be submitted to the Bombay Committee. Yet I thoroughly appreciate the reasons which have prevented M. Joubert from sending them until he knew the feelings of the Committee. Let me advise the members of that Committee, whilst M. Joubert is still in India, to secure his services and avail themselves of his experience, if he is still willing to place them at their service.

Calcutta, July 8. MOTH.

THE STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to definitely inform the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, who have for some time past been clamouring for accelerated promotion, that there is one way, and one way only, by which they have the slightest chance of obtaining it, and that is by individually petitioning Parliament. Petition forms, with full instructions for this purpose, may be obtained from any of the agents in India ; and from what the English Central Committee have ascertained, there is little or no doubt that what is wanted will be, in part at least, conceded, if only there be any evidence of a unanimous movement. The success or otherwise of the Committee rests with the officers personally concerned ; it is simply a question of their spending less time in grumbling, and more in writing out their petitions.

W. ALLISON.
22, Victoria-street, London, S. W. 20th June.

INDIAN PATENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to "E. R. E.," he can get the Indian Patent Act from the Government Press or the patent office at Calcutta for two or four annas. The patent office is at Calcutta, Council House-street. Patents cost Rs. 100 for a protection of fourteen years, and Rs. 100 for a further fourteen years. It will cost him Rs. 100 more for lawyers' or patent agents' charges, application, &c. Most of the Calcutta solicitors will do the work for him, as, for instance, Sanderson and Co. or Morgan and Co. Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta, also act as patent agents.

F.

HEALTH RESORTS FOR HINDOOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great pity that no committee has been formed yet to collect subscriptions for the construction and management of health resorts for poor Hindoos. At the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, when Dr. Blaney delivered his lecture, a great number of prominent Hindoo gentlemen were present, and I was led to believe that they intended to carry out the lecturer's suggestions. I have already hinted, in a former letter, how the good work (which is most needed in Bombay for Hindoos) is to be carried out, and I again appeal to Hindoo gentlemen that they will without further hesitation take the initiative in the movement for the benefit of their Hindoo brethren. What is chiefly wanted in the initial stage is, as Dr. Blaney has said in his letter, a few good names to lead the movement and to give it, as it were, the stamp of authority.

Bombay, July 11. A HINDOO.

ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JULY 4.

ON the 28th ult. the finding in the case of Imperatrix *versus* Deig Piedade Saldanha and Raphael Francis Brachen was read and recorded by Mr. E. J. H. O. Gleeson, Divisional Magistrate of Karwar. The accused were tried, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, on a charge of defamation preferred by Mr. P. F. de Souza. Saldanha was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer fourteen days' simple imprisonment ; while the case against Brachen was compounded, and he was acquitted, under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on his apologising and begging the complainant to pardon him. It appeared from the evidence that the two accused defamed the complainant by writing anonymous letters to certain officials in Bombay calculated to injure his prospects as a Government servant.

It is well known that anonymous letter writing has been carried on in Karwar to a great extent, and with perfect impunity, during the last three or four years. The foulest slanders that could be imagined have occasionally been written on post-cards against various persons in the town, and copies circulated for general information. The Government offices and the Secretariat in Bombay have likewise been flooded with anonymous letters defaming Government servants, and officials. Now, however, that an example has been made of the accused in the above case, it is to be hoped that anonymous letter-writers will pause before they again ply what is apparently their trade. Dieg Piedade Saldanha, accused No. 1, is a shopkeeper in Karwar and has a licence to retail Europe spirits and wines. In 1883 he was convicted and sentenced by Mr. H. Ingle, Magistrate 1st class, Karwar, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code to fourteen days' simple imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for fourteen days, for slander. After undergoing the imprisonment the accused appealed to the Court of Sessions, and the judge reversed the sentence of the magistrate and caused the refund of the fine on certain grounds. Saldanha was soon after brought up before the First-class Magistrate at Karwar on a charge of defamation, but the evidence against him being insufficient he was acquitted.

The most unpleasant part of the present case is the complicity of Brachen, who is one of the District Court pleaders and a native of Cochin. The magistrate in disposing of the case recommended the conduct of Brachen to the special notice of the District and Sessions Judge, saying that he considered him to be devoid of any sense of honour or integrity, and hence unworthy to hold the position of a pleader in the Kanara or any other district court.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85..........	14,668,945
Remitted from 1st April, 1884, to 5th July, 1884..	4,072,000
Balance to be remitted from 6th July, 1884, to 31st March, 1885	10,596,945

TELEGRAMS.

MR. GRANT DUFF AND HIS CRITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADSA, JULY 11.

The Governor is now on tour in the North Arcot district. Replying to an address at Punganur, he took advantage of the opportunity to allude to the present exodus agitation. He said it was very agreeable to him to know from the address that he was the first Governor of Madras who ever was there. He proceeded "I am proud to say that I have heard the same remark made during the last three years by many persons in many places. The inhabitants in this Presidency may rely upon it that as long as I am among them I will endeavour to give all parts of the country their just and exact. There is a kind of person who has merits, but who is not the kind of person I have specially desired to call to the assistance of my administration. I mean the Mount-road civilian. I did not withdraw from English political life to become a Mount-road Governor." Further on, in alluding to Madanapalle, a town in the district in which he was speaking, he said if capitals were selected by competitive examination and pure reason it might have had in earlier days some right to advance a claim that honour. Capitals are always selected by that combination of causes, too numerous and too difficult to trace, which go in English by the brief and convenient name of "chance." Sometimes reason comes in at a later period to modify the less convenient results of the decisions of chance. It was by such an exertion of reason that the foremost of Indian civilians, Lord Lawrence, made Simla the summer, as Calcutta is the winter, capital of India. The Governor also said.—"Every request which is made to me as I travel through the country is most carefully scanned and reported on by our departments and officials. To go among people of all ranks and classes, to hear what they have to say to me face to face, through their natural representatives, and thereafter to consider all that has been suggested with the help of my legitimate and responsible advisers—that is, my notion of the way to arrive at a just conclusion. There are individuals who consider that the best advisers of a statesman are anonymous critics, always irresponsible, frequently interested, but that is not my way of thinking."

I may explain that Government House is situated in Mount-road, Madras.

AFGHANISTAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The following items of Afghanistan intelligence have reached Simla. The Amir intends to raise a regiment of horse guards about 1,000 strong, enrolling therein the sons of the principal chiefs and khans of Kandahar and Kabul. Twelve new powder mills are to be constructed in Kabul. Numerous arrests are reported from Kabul of people suspected of being in communication with Ayoub Khan or other Afghan refugees. It is said that the Amir wants to introduce a gold coinage in Afghanistan. Orders have been issued for the levy of four additional regiments in the Kandahar district. It is reported from Chitral that Pahalwan Bahadur is attempting the reconquest of Yassin, and that he has obtained possession of the small fort of Roshan, whence he intends shortly to attack Yassin. The plague in the Zurbateah and Bedra districts does not spread, and is now rapidly decreasing; but it is generally feared that an epidemic may break out at Baghdad, as nothing is done to drain off the stagnant water left by the recent floods.

THE MAHDI AND ARABIA.

News from Arabia and Persia states that the Mahdi's movements are followed with considerable interest, and that the reports of his progress are received with general satisfaction.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Mr. F. H. Pellew resigns the Civil Service.

The appointment of Mr. R. S. T. McEwen as Recorder of Rangoon is gazetted.

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson is confirmed as Postmaster-General, Madras.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Staff Corps:—E. B. Burton, W. A. Shickland, G. W. Rawlins, G. R. Brown, C. A. Stainforth, and F. W. Macdonald.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Murray officiates as Superintending Engineer in Rajputana for Colonel J. P. Steel.

The following appointments are gazetted:—To the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Major Conway-Gordon as Manager, Mr. P. D. Barclay as Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. A. W. Rendell as Locomotive Superintendent.

THE BANGALORE RACES.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 10.

TRIAL STAKES.

Transferred	1
Trafalgar	2
Loyola...	3

CUBBON STAKES.

Orange...	1
General	2
Sancho Panza...	3

GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE.

Kobold	1
Lunatic	2
Harkaway	3

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP.

Shammer	1
Garibaldi	2
Esau	3

HACK RACE.

Wellington	1
Jameel...	2
The Shah	3

SERVICE STAKES.

Barmaid	1
Laird of Doon...	2
Brown Bess	3

* Delayed in transmission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

LONDON, JULY 10.

At the Liberal meeting called by Mr. Gladstone to-day, it was decided to reintroduce the Franchise Bill in the autumn session, which will commence in October.

The London Municipal Bill, the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland, and some other minor Bills will be dropped.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the autumn session would be exclusively devoted to the Franchise Bill.

Liberal Committees throughout the country are engaged in organizing an agitation in favour of reform.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The financial experts now occupied in discussing Egyptian finance will finish their labours next week, whereupon the Conference will reassemble.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 10.

The cholera at Marseilles is increasing, and 53 deaths from that cause occurred there to-day. At Toulon the epidemic is abating, only twelve deaths to-day being recorded.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

MALTA, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left Malta yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

French mail-steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera..................	4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.		Rupee Paper......................	81¼
4½	,,	,, ...	83¼
3	,,	Consols for account....	100⅛
3½	,,	Sterling Loan.......................	105¾
4½	,,	French Rentes....	106¾
Bar Silver..			50¾

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined £14,200,000, Decrease £200,000.

Bills Discounted £23,100,000. Decrease £400,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined £24,700,000, Decrease £400,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrivals—Roxburgh and City of Carthage.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE's motion for specially obtaining power in order to enable the Municipal Corporation to grant one lakh towards the guarantee fund of the International Exhibition was yesterday adopted by the members. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee renewed his opposition, but Dr. Peterson, who had announced that he should raise the question of the desirability of widening the corporate powers generally, was not present when the subject was under discussion. The Municipal Corporation also agreed unanimously to the plan suggested by the Commissioner of inviting designs for the new offices and hall by public competition, and Mr. Ollivant was requested to ask Government to permit their officers to compete, if they chose to do so. Five lakhs was the amount fixed for the expenditure.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT yesterday signed the death warrant of Visram Gopal Sinday, who was found guilty at the last Criminal Sessions of the murder of a Hindoo boy, whom he threw into a well after taking possession of his ornaments. The execution will take place on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, in front of the County Jail.

THE Bishop of Bombay will preach at the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

THE collection of transit dues on the Bolan and Hurnai routes has been abolished, with effect from 15th May last.

MR. LEE-WARNER, who was officiating in the Foreign Office during Colonel Ridgeway's absence on leave, remains temporarily attached to the office, in which there is just now a great pressure of work.

THE detective scheme proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Umballa District, for the whole of India, has been submitted for the information of the Supreme Government by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who has allowed him to elaborate and submit a complete report on the subject.

THE Government of Bengal are expected to report shortly to the Government of India on the question of stamps on fire-insurance policies, and it is said that it is highly probable that the Imperial authorities will give relief in some shape, though the details have of course not yet been discussed.

THE Allahabad paper suggests that a thorough inquiry should be made into the Holkar's affairs, and particularly into his mode of maintaining the army which he is allowed to keep up under treaty stipulations. "There are ugly rumours afloat about his storing arms and munitions of war and training extra horses for his guns; and we cannot forget that some 60,000 Martini cartridges were seized not more than a year or two ago as they were being smuggled into Indore."

IN a small work called "Forestry in India," Major-General Morgan, late Deputy Conservator of Forests in Madras, gives the result of his twenty years' experience in forest matters. The idea of the book is to supply a sort of manual for young forest officers who have no work of reference to help them. The greater portion of the author's attention is confined to teak, with the cultivation of which he is most familiar, as his labours were confined principally to the teak-growing forests of Nellumbore, Wynaad, and Anemullies, but useful general hints on forest matters are scattered all over the book. One chapter deals at some length with the cultivation of the sandalwood tree. Another chapter contains a list of useful trees which, besides those valued as timber, might be cultivated with advantage for their economic products. The book concludes with four prize essays by the author and others, which deal technically with various questions connected with forestry.

THE Meingoon Prince, it appears, took a passage by the Tibre in the fourth class; but when on board he and a companion took a third-class passage, declaring that they wished to go to Saigon. On the arrival of the steamer at Colombo, the captain was astonished at being ordered, by a telegram from Pondicherry, to detain the Prince on board, and to take him back to Pondicherry. The telegram informed the Captain that the Prince was a fourth-class passenger. Search among the fourth-class passengers, of course, proved unsuccessful, and it was then the purser recollected that two men had changed from the fourth to the third class. These two men were summoned before the captain, and on being questioned, the Meingoon Prince at once confessed himself. The position was then made clear to him, and the captain, with the characteristic courtesy of a Frenchman, at once placed a first-class cabin at the Prince's disposal. The Prince had evidently been taught what to do; for, as soon as he found he was discovered, he claimed the protection of the French flag. On the Tibre reaching Pondicherry, an Aide-de-Camp of the Governor went on board and escorted the Prince ashore to a house provided for him; and strong efforts were made to induce him to feel that he was a guest of France rather than her prisoner.

THE official summary of the reports on the weather and crops in Bengal, for the week ended the 2nd of July, says:—"The rains appear to have set in throughout the province. The rainfall was heavy in Kulna, Bogra, Darjiling, and Dakka. More rain is required in some places for transplanting amun paddy. Agricultural operations going on vigorously. Transplanting of amun commenced in many places. Cotton being gathered in a few districts and a fair outturn expected. Early paddy progressing well. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Public health good, though cholera and small-pox still linger in some places."

ACCORDING to the papers received by the China mail, there is trouble brewing in Siam. The Kalahome is reported to have virtually resigned his post, and the Kromarta has given back to the King his yacht, on the ground that since His Majesty has taken from him the substantial benefits of his post, he is unable to keep up a style befitting his official dignity. A powerful cabal is reported as having been formed by the leading noblemen against the King, who has made himself distasteful to that body by what they consider the curtailment of their privileges and the strengthening of the royal power. To complicate matters, and accentuate the crisis, the French have made peremptory demands for the rectification of the frontier, and it is rumoured that a party in the capital are supporting the idea of French interference as against the King. It is said the demands of the French have created great alarm in the palace, and have in a manner paralysed the Councillors of His Majesty, who dare not give direct advice in such a compromising situation."

THE *Saigonnais* of the 15th June states that a despatch had been received from General Millot which reported the health of the troops in Tongking as satisfactory, and that tranquillity and security reigned throughout the Delta. The rains had commenced, and the Red River and its affluents were rising daily. Vice-Admiral Duperée was spoken of as the coming Governor of Tongking, but this rumour was without any foundation. Tongking is to be organised as Tunis has been. There will be a Minister Resident at Hué and a Military Governor at Hanoi, and he will probably be General Brière de l'Isle. General Millot was actively engaged in organising the administration and customs tariff of Tongking. Rumours were current in Hanoi of dissensions between the Chinese and the Black Flags. At Laokay the quarrel resulted in bloody affrays.

ACCORDING to the *Hongkong Daily Press*, the health of the French troops in several of the garrison towns in Tongking seems to be very bad. Nam-dinh, which proved to be so fatal to many of the troops last year, seems likely to gain an even worse reputation. Dysentery and fever are very prevalent, and there have already been more deaths there from disease than the French columns lost in all their actions since Sontay. But bad as it is at Nam-dinh, the picturesque little fortress of Ninh Binh is even worse, while Phu-ly, a newly occupied post to the north, is likely to be handed over to the native troops, so fatal has it proved. Seventy-five men down with dysentery out of a total of five hundred, and that within three weeks after arrival, is enough to lead to the abandonment of any post not of the first strategical importance. At Bacninh typhoid fever continues to claim numerous victims, and Hoidzuong appears to be nearly as unhealthy as Nam-dinh. At Hanoi and Haiphong the health of the troops continues to be good, though the fatal neglect of all sanitary precautions at the latter place is certain eventually to lead to an epidemic of some kind. It says very little for the French medical officers that there are so many deaths from dysentery, which is far from being necessarily deadly if the malady is properly treated. Disease as much as anything else has led to the rapid despatch of the European troops from Tongking, though there is at present a most insatiable thirst for fresh colonial triumphs raging among our Gallic friends.

THE *North China Herald* learns privately from official sources at Peking that the appointment of Hsü Ching-ch'eng as Ambassador to France, in place of the Marquis Tseng, has been cancelled. "This," says the *Herald*, "is generally regarded by the Chinese as an indication that the Marquis's policy has been approved by the Peking Cabinet; though we have received no intelligence that the Marquis will be actually re-appointed to his post in Paris. It is further said that there is not a single official in Peking who does not condemn in the strongest terms the hasty manner in which the difficulty with France was patched up by Li Hung-chang; public opinion is dead against him, and a very unsettled feeling is making itself apparent. We also hear that secret but stringent orders have been sent to all the provincial authorities upon the sea-board to have the coast-defences placed in the highest possible condition of efficiency."

MR. F. A. FRANKLIN, who was the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Calcutta Exhibition, and who returned to Sydney a few weeks ago, has written to the Colonial Secretary announcing his return, and giving some information with regard to exhibition matters. It is possible, Mr. Franklin thinks, that there will be some delay in realising the exchanges proposed to be made by the Government of India with New South Wales. At the moment of his departure Mr. Franklin received from the Military Department a present consisting of sections of shrapnel and other shells, and their component parts at present in use in India. "It is impossible," Mr. Franklin writes, "to particularise at present the nature and extent of donations to be made to us by India, as I purposely avoided importuning. I simply requested that New South Wales might be furnished with objects of an instructive and interesting character, taking the requests of the other colonial representatives as an index of what would be acceptable to us." During his detention at Calcutta Mr. Franklin arranged for an exchange of maps and any Government documents that were of an instructive nature.

THE recent discussion in Parliament on woman's suffrage has created great astonishment on the Continent. Even so Liberal an organ as the *Neue Freie Presse* has nothing but sneers for the proposal to enfranchise women. It says that "in Germany no deputy would ever dream of demanding women's suffrage. In Austria, also, although curious things happen there, we have hardly to fear such a thing; and in France, although ladies are treated with great politeness, women who demand equality are altogether without male supporters—possibly because for the most part they are very ugly. But in England, where John Stuart Mill's book had great influence, it might be carried. Sir Stafford Northcote evidently believes that female voters will greatly further the cause of the Conservatives. He does not think with Bismarck, who on one occasion made the blunt observation that 'petticoats have nothing to do with politics,' but he intends to fight the Liberals by the aid of women. We are unable to judge whether woman's suffrage will be good for England; but this we know, that the Ultramontanes in France and Italy desire nothing more fervently than its introduction, for women would doubtless help them to victory, and in France slender white hands would soon sew the shroud of the Republic."

SINCE the arrival in London of the contingent of Chinese shop-keepers, musicians, cooks, and operatives sent to the Health Exhibition at the request of the Prince of Wales, the native professional cooks of the party, one of whom was the Chinese *chéf de cuisine* at Government House in Hong-Kong, have been at work under the direction of the manager of one of the West-end clubs, who has had a varied experience of foreign cookery, with a view to the preparation of the curious delicacies they bring in a way which may please the English palate. Neither rat nor dog will appear in the *menu*; but, on the other hand, the visitor will be able to taste bird-nest soup, the chief constituent of which costs ten guineas a pound at Peking; fish-maws, yielding soup as nourishing as turtle; shark-fins in soup, and as a separate *plat beches de mer*, the white used for soup, the black variety served with rice as an *entree*; a dish of gelatinous consistency, described as sturgeon-bones, but really made from the *vesica* of the fish; vegetables of the sea of many kinds; vermicelli, produced from rice-flour, and another kind which is transparent as tapioca; dried cucumber-peels, served in shreds with vinegar as a salad or relish; salted vegetables, including radishes, turnips, and carrots; and wonderfully conserved fruits, such as apricots, apples, and dates, and others like the lung-ngan peculiar to the East.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. E. EADES, 5th Bengal Native Infantry, is on leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT H. H. CORNELL, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted three months leave.

CAPTAIN W. R. ROUTH, Suffolk Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Murree, has been appointed Brigade Major at Rawal Pindi.

MR. JOHN O'BRIEN, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant of D Company, to fill an existing vacancy.

IT is stated to be probable that a committee will be ordered to assemble at Calcutta to consider the question of military transport for sick and wounded in the field.

SURGEON M. L. BARTHOLOMEUZ, Indian Medical Department, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon of the 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, at Sukkur, *vice* Surgeon R. Monks, transferred to Aden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. RUSSELL and Major J. A. F. Nutt, Royal Artillery, have on their recent promotion been ordered home for duty with the London Division and North Irish Division, respectively.

LIEUTENANT N. C. PERKINS, Quartermaster, 39th Bengal Native Infantry, has been granted general leave for three months. The duties of Quartermaster for the period of his absence will most probably be performed by Lieutenant McCarthy, the Adjutant, there appearing to be no qualified subaltern available.

A CLASS for army signalling will assemble at Bangalore, on the 16th instant, for the instruction of twenty selected non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Native Army. The teaching of native soldiers army signalling does not commend itself to the general mind, nor does it accord with the view lately given forth at Simla by a distinguished military officer.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 10.—The barometer has fallen rather briskly everywhere, and most in Orissa and the Central Provinces. The depression noticed over Bengal yesterday is developing, and a small cyclonic centre has appeared between the Orissa coast and the Sunderbunds. The winds in the neighbourhood of the disturbance are influenced by it, blowing from the north-west at False Point, from the east in Bengal, from the north-east at Benares, and from the north-west over the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the general direction is westerly. More rain has fallen along the west coast and over the Deccan than of late, and over the head of the Bay and Burma there has also been heavy rain. In North-Western India there is still none. Rain to-day:—Moulmein, 7 inches; Saugor Island and Karwar, 5 inches; Goa, 3 inches; Rutnagherry, Mangalore, and Mercara, 2 inches; Cuttack, Gopalpore, Cochin, Akyab, and Rangoon, over 1 inch. Previously, Bahrich and Aligarh had nearly 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	16	12	17	27	17	38	16	33
July 10, Thursday	0	38	......		....		....	
11, Friday.........	......		0	04	0	11	0	02
Total	16	50	17	31	17	49	16	35
Corresponding date last year	27	80	36	05	33	42	37	13

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 20.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of East Indian railway extension sat again to-day, Mr. Baxter in the chair.

Mr. J. Danvers was the first witness, and stated that he had been connected with the home administration of the Indian railways from the commencement, and had been Government Director since 1861. In 1875-6 he visited India and went over all the railways. He now held the position of Government Director of Guaranteed Railways and Secretary of the Public Works Department. The most recent results of railway working in India were given in the report of Colonel Stanton for last year. From this report it appeared that the length of railways opened on the 31st March last was 10,832 miles, of which 549 miles had been opened during 1883; and at the same date 3,457 miles were under construction. The total capital expenditure up to the 31st December, 1883, amounted to £142,606,911. The average cost per mile of the opened lines was now given as Rs. 1,36,000 or £10,342. The highest figure was for the East Indian Railway, which had cost Rs. 2,24,000, but that figure included the additional capital consequent upon the purchase of the line by the Government. The lowest cost in the case of the broad gauge lines was that of the Bengal, Rs. 54,500. The gross receipts in 1883 from all the railways was £16,389,381 against £15,352,320 in 1882. The working expenses were in 1883 £7,968,100 against £7,970,430 in 1882. The net revenue was therefore £8,418,951 in 1883 against £7,684,220 in 1882, or an increase of £734,731. The total net earnings in 1883 yielded a return of £5 13s. 6d. per cent. per annum upon the capital expenditure as compared with £5 7s. 3d. in 1882. On the East Indian line the net earnings yielded £8 14s. 11d. per cent.; on the guaranteed lines the yield was £5 4s. per cent., and on the State lines £3 16s. 10d. On some lines there had been a little falling off; thus there had been a decline on the Punjab line from 7·92 in 1882 to 6·96 in 1883; and on the Eastern Bengal from 10·32 in 1882 to 7·48 in 1883. On the other hand, Bombay and Baroda rose from 5·91 per cent. to 7·61; Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi from 2·94 to 4·17; Indus Valley from 2·00 to 3·97; Rajputana-Malwah from 5·87 to 6·25; Northern Bengal from 5·33 to 5·52; and Nagpur-Chattisgurh from 2·15 to 7·33. The receipts from the guaranteed lines exceeded the interest by £791,805. Some of the guaranteed lines, however, showed a deficiency of £538,271, which had to be made good, leaving a nett excess of £253,934. The East Indian Railway had yielded to the Government a net revenue of more than 84 lakhs. The total number of passengers carried in 1883 was 65,098,953 against 58,875,938 in 1882, and the receipts from this source were £4,606,900 against £4,644,000. The falling off was due partly to a reduction in fares and partly to the fact that shorter journeys seem to have been taken in 1883 than in 1882. Of the total number of passengers, 97·45 per cent. were the lower class, which included third and fourth classes; 2·08 per cent. were second class; and ·47 per cent. were first class. The lowest average cost of hauling one passenger a mile was ·84 pies on the East Indian, and the average cost on all the railways was 2·72 pies. On the Punjab line the average cost per passenger per mile was 2·02 pies. The total amount of goods moved during the year was 16,999,284 tons compared with 14,833,243 in 1882, or an increase of 14·68 per cent., and the receipts from this source had been £11,288,861 against £10,159,674. The lowest average cost of hauling one ton a mile was 2·27 pies, and the average on the whole of the railways was 6·04. The working expenses were in 1883 48·39 per cent. of the gross receipts against 49·77 per cent. in 1882. The lowest percentage of working expenses was on the East Indian—36·76 per cent.; on the Bombay and Baroda it was 43·10 per cent., and in the Eastern Bengal 50·15 per cent. The traffic in grain, pulse, and seeds had risen from 3,900,000 tons in 1882 to 5,200,000 in 1883. The number of persons employed in working the railways was 185·261, of whom 177·287, or 95·69 per cent., were natives.

The chairman.—In your opinion are the results of last year's working encouraging?—I think they are very encouraging, as showing improved returns and a large expansion of traffic. There are of course some fluctuations, but though in the case of some lines there has been a falling off, the total result encourages the hope of further improvement in the future.

In reply to further questions, witness said that the length of railways at present under construction or sanctioned for immediate commencement was 3,457 miles, of which 1,311 miles were being constructed by State agencies, 1,355 miles by assisted companies, 193 miles by guaranteed companies, and 596 miles by Native States. The Sibi-Quetta line was not included in this calculation. Out of the 3,896 miles recommended by the Government of India, 1,434 miles were actually sanctioned, leaving 2,462 still to be undertaken, at an estimated cost of £19,416,000.

Is a more rapid extension of railways in India desirable?—I am certainly of opinion that a more rapid extension is desirable, if it is carried out with prudence. I think, however, that no further additions should be made to the burden at present imposed on the tax-payers, but the Government may be left to exercise its own discretion as to the extent to which it can safely borrow. With the assistance it may give to private enterprise, there need be no necessity to borrow more than the £2,500,000 per annum that has been fixed as the limit. As I understand it, the Committee of 1879 did not recommend that any restrictions should be placed upon the promotion of private enterprise in the construction of railways. I would suggest that the Government should give limited guarantees on the best terms that can be obtained, whenever sound proposals are made for the construction of railways, and I agree with Sir E. Baring in his expression of opinion that it was quite safe to give a guarantee under these circumstances. I would add, further, that it seems to me undesirable to enter into any engagement that so much should be spent each year, but that the Government should rather fix on lines that were of importance, and make arrangements for their construction in the most economical and convenient manner that is possible at the time.

On the whole, do you look upon the proposals of the Government of India as reasonable?—Yes, I do. Looking at the experience of the past and the condition of affairs at the present, we have ground for expecting that the extension of railways in India will have a most beneficial effect upon the country, and that such extensions can be carried out without inconvenience, if the Government made its estimate for each year and regulated its expenditure according to its means. As to the State lines, I think the Government should borrow as much as they possibly can in India, and if enough cannot be obtained in India, then they should go to the cheapest market—that is, of course, England. The loans by the companies would of course all be obtained in England.

What agency would you employ in the construction and in the working of the railways?—I think both the agency of the State and the agency of private enterprise may be usefully employed. As a matter of principle I prefer that railways should be constructed by companies rather than by the Government. The advantages of the companies undertaking the work would be that it would relieve an already overburdened Government of a duty that can be equally well performed by others; that it would avoid interruptions of policy in the carrying out of the works to which they would be liable if the Government undertook the duty; that it would enable the money for the work to be supplied without the risk of its being interfered with to meet some sudden demand upon the Government; that it promotes, better than any other mode, the formation of railway systems or administrations of a suitable size; and that it provides for a healthy competition in place of a huge State monopoly such as would be created if the Government undertook the work. On the whole therefore, and with due provision for thorough Government supervision, I think that the work could be carried out best by companies as far as is practicable. On this the witness quoted the words used by Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, when the proposal was made for the purchase by the Government of the East Indian line. He asked whether the railway, if purchased, would be worked directly by the State or would be continued to be worked by a company to whom it should be leased for a term of years. He did not say that the State was not perfectly competent to work the railway well, but he pointed out the difficulty of combining the rigidity which was the necessary accompaniment of a Government system with the freedom which was absolutely necessary in dealing with the constantly varying business of a railway. He therefore preferred that the line should continue to be worked by a company, and the result of the working arrangement that was then made had been very encouraging. The witness further said that he was strongly in favour of private enterprise, and should like to see free private enterprise undertake the working of the railways, unassisted by Government in any way. He admitted the excellence of the State lines worked by the Government officials, but he adhered to the belief that in the long run officialism was sure to interfere with the proper working of any railway system. He thought it was desirable, however, that a measure should be passed for India providing for some general principle to be applied to the management of railways, similar to the Joint Stock Companies Consolidation Act and the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act in this country; and a Railway Commission might be appointed for administering such an Act, such a Commission to consist of, say, three members, one representing the Government, one the railway interest, and one the general interest of the public using the railways. Such a Commission should have the power of settling all disputes, and of regulating the fares and rates.

Do you look forward to a not very remote period when railways will be constructed in India without any assistance at all from the State?—Well, I am not very sanguine that that time will come for a good many years, but I do not despair that it will come eventually.

Allowing that Government assistance is necessary for the present, on what terms are you prepared to to grant that assistance?—The Government should take as little risk upon themselves as possible, and the terms should be such as are calculated to stimulate exertion on the part of the company and encourage economy. The defects that are apparent in the old contracts can be avoided in the future. The Government should insist on more reasonable terms of purchase, and the length of time of the guarantee should be reduced. The inconvenience of a double system of management should be avoided. The amount of the capital to which the guarantee should apply ought to be limited to the amount of the estimate for the construction of the line, as the estimates could now-a-days be made far more accurate than in the time of the old contracts.

What is your idea as to the probability of the future lines paying?—I think there is very little probability of a well-chosen line being ultimately unremunerative. Railways can be constructed now at one-half of the cost of existing lines, and when they are made they will be helped by the others, as railways feed each other. To companies undertaking works likely to be at once productive the terms should be free grants of land on the condition that the railway shall revert to the State at the end of 99 years; the Government to guarantee a low interest for a limited number of years on condition that any sum they should advance should be repaid by the company out of half of the excess profits above a certain percentage of interest; and that when that is repaid the Government should have one-half the future profits above a certain figure. With regard to famine lines, witness said that he would adopt as a typical contract that of the Southern Mahratta line, but he thought that the policy of assisting private enterprise should develop itself as the circumstances required. Terms that would not have been thought of a few years ago were considered good terms now. More than £7,000,000 had been raised by giving a guarantee of 4 per cent. and £1,300,000 by a guarantee of 3½ per cent., while formerly a 5 per cent. guarantee at least was necessary. Debentures in 1867 were issued at 5 per cent., in 1870 at 4½ per cent., in 1875 at 4¼ per cent., in 1882 at 4 per cent., while now 3½ per cent. was considered sufficient. This showed increased confidence, as well as improved credit.

What do you say will be the effect of railways on the district through which they pass?—In the first place they will remove apathy and diffuse energy among the people; they will increase trade by opening up markets to the productions of the people; they will stimulate production, and they will help to increase revenue.

Witness further stated that he was in favour of a reduction of rates, in the interest alike of the travelling public and of the railway companies.

By Mr. Samuelson.—He certainly thought that there were promoters of railways in this country who understood the making of railways in India and who would raise money upon a guarantee for a limited number of years. He thought it very desirable that the responsibility of the Government should be limited, and that was done if the guarantee were only for a limited period.

Would you not rather have the railway constructed with a permanent guarantee than not have it constructed at all?—I think the Government should give a permanent guarantee, if that should be found absolutely necessary to enable the railways to be constructed.

By Sir George Campbell.—It was quite true that the Government could borrow in the open market at 3½ per cent., but he did not consider, under these circumstances, that it was unwise in the Government to offer, as in the case of the Southern Mahratta Company, a guarantee of 4 per cent. with a chance of further share in the profits and the right to get back their capital in case the line proved unprofitable.

By Mr. Slagg.—When he said that he was in favour of railway extension, if it was done with prudence, he referred more particularly to prudence in the selection of lines, but he also thought that prudence should be exercised in limiting the expenditure so as not to increase present taxation.

Do you not think there is a risk of the surplus profits from existing lines being taken up in paying interest on new guarantees?—I think it is quite fair to look upon the profits of existing lines as a source from which interest may be paid on new lines until those lines become productive.

But would not that reduce the revenue and lead to further taxation?—No, I think it would lead to increased revenue, because I believe the new railways would soon begin to yield profits.

What do you mean when you say you are in favour of a small guarantee?—I mean the smallest rate of interest that will induce capitalists to invest their money. I should think 3½ per cent. would be enough, if there was also a likelihood of its being increased by a share in the profits.

Do you think manufacturing industries would be established as the result of railway extension.—Yes, I do.

Have you never heard that in some cases industries have been unfavourably affected by the establishment of railways?—Yes, that may be the case in some few instances, but I do not attach much importance to them, because they are very trifling compared with the great advantages that railways confer.

Have you any means of estimating, from any special *data*, whether there has been any improvement in the social and domestic condition of the people since railways were introduced.—I have no means other than the knowledge that the manufactures are increasing, as well as the production of grain, &c.

Mr. Cross.—You say you would borrow as much in India as you could, and the remainder in England. But do you think it desirable to borrow in England at all? I do not, if it can be avoided. It is not desirable to increase the sterling debt at all, if it can be possibly avoided, but if enough capital cannot be raised in India to construct the works that are found to be absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the country, then I think that we should borrow in England. I think that the railways included in schedule A, for instance, ought to be made, even if it is necessary to borrow to some extent in England.

But if you have to borrow, say, £6,000,000 in England in order to make the lines included in schedule A, will not that mean an addition to the taxation of India in order to pay interest on the loans?—No, I understand that interest could be paid out of surplus revenue which the existing railways yield.

In reply to further questions, witness said that he did not know whether or not the Government of India had considered what course they would pursue if companies would not come forward to construct the lines on reasonable terms. As he understood it, the Government were prepared to offer such terms as would make it pretty certain that the companies would accept them. He believed that the Government would be able to get railways constructed on Bengal Central terms, or even still more favourable terms, and eventually without giving any guarantee at all.

The Committee at this stage adjourned.

MR. WALLACE AND THE MADRAS STABLE COMPANY.

AT the Madras Small Cause Court on Tuesday, before Mr. J. Handley, an action was brought by the Madras Stable Company against Mr. John Wallace, ex-District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 856, being the amount due for carriage hire and for livery of defendant's horses, &c. Mr. Rowlandson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Wallace conducted his own case.

Mr. Wallace.—Your honor, the plaint is not signed by the plaintiffs.

The Court.—By whom is it signed?

Mr. Wallace.—By a Mr. D'Sena.

The Court.—Is he authorised to sign plaints?

Mr. Rowlandson.—Yes, and this point was often raised and decided.

The Court.—By what authority did he sign the plaint?

Mr. Rowlandson.—He is an officer delegated by the directors of the Company to sign their plaints.

Mr. Wallace.—Yes, but by what authority? Some responsible person ought to file this suit.

The Court.—If he is the agent of the Company and is duly authorised to sign, then there is an end of the matter.

Mr. Wallace.—I refer the Court to Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Court.—Yes, and that is among one of the Sections made inapplicable to the Court.

Mr. Rowlandson.—Section 435 of the Code meets the objection in this case.

Mr. Wallace.—My object in taking the objection is to ascertain under what circumstances the case has been brought.

The Court.—Mr. D'Sena has been recognised as an agent by this Court before.

Mr. Wallace.—He is not an agent of the Company. In a letter to me, he says: Your letter will be placed before the Board." He is only a clerk, and is unable to take any active part.

The Court.—Of course, he does refer the letter; the result is he files a suit.

Mr. Wallace.—He does not seem to be the agent.

The Court.—I don't see how that injures you.

M. Wallace.—If I get one of the directors to speak to the fact, I shall be satisfied.

The Court.—Mr. Rowlandson is here.

Mr. Wallace.—Quite so. I don't object to it, then.

The Court.—Do you admit the debt?

Mr. Wallace.—I plead a set-off.

The Court.—Do you say that you don't owe them anything?

Mr. Wallace.—I don't say so.

The Court.—Then you plead a set-off of Rs. 500?

Mr. Rowlandson.—It cannot be a set-off, Section III. says that the asset to be set-off must be a sum certain and ascertained.

Mr. Wallace.—There was a bid of Rs. 500 for my horse, and they still detain the animal.

Mr. Rowlandson.—Mr. Wallace may bring a cross cause if he choose, and not plead a set-off.

Mr. Rowlandson.—We have a lien on the animal, If Mr. Wallace should file a cross suit, I shall be prepared to meet it.

Mr. Wallace.—I wish to ascertain what they meant by detaining my horse.

The Court.—Because you owed them money.

Mr. Wallace.—The horse was badly kept and badly treated.

Mr. Rowlandson.—All Mr. Wallace's information is derived from hearsay. The last bid for the animal was for Rs. 300.

Mr. Wallace.—The first bid was Rs. 500. They must give up the animal to me.

The Court.—They are not bound to give it up till you pay their debt. No set-off can be pleaded in respect of the value of the horse.

Mr. Wallace.—They have brought this suit to annoy and prevent me from taking criminal proceedings against Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Carmichael, and others, for perjury.

The Court.—The plaintiffs are trying to get their own money.

After some further discussion, Mr. Wallace admitted his liability, and His Honor gave judgment for the amount claimed, and told Mr. Wallace that he could bring a cross-suit if he chose to do so.—*Madras Times.*

MR. FORJETT ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

MR. C. FORJETT, the late Commissioner of Police for Bombay, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Gladstone, on the subject of Russia in Central Asia:—Sir,—The apparent indifference displayed by you in regard to the approaches of the Russians towards India, is exercising its influence on Liberals in both Houses of Parliament and imbuing them with the fatuous confidence displayed by the Government, in Russian probity and good faith, and paralysing the efforts of the Conservative body. It would have called for no seriously expostulative deprecation, but for the welfare of England and the safety of India being thereby most seriously imperilled. Egypt, the Conference, the Soudan, and the great danger to General Gordon at Khartoum are absorbing public attention. General Gordon is unquestionably a man of the most lofty heroism; and a hero in peril, it is right, should command the deepest solicitude, especially when apathy, vacillation, and repudiation of responsibility as regards practical action have, throughout, characterised the conduct of the Government. But, on the other hand, the attention devoted to a minimum danger, I beg to urge, should not be allowed to place beyond view a disaster which is impending of incomparably greater magnitude which, if not warded off, will prove overwhelming and disastrous, placing thousands of British lives in jeopardy and under risk of destruction. The characteristic of British public opinion, it is said, is to attend to only one subject at a time; but the impending disaster will not be arrested by any peculiarity of British idiosyncracy, nor its advance impeded in order to enable the British mind philosophically to pursue its even course.

In my book on "Our Real Danger in India," written about seven years ago, is mentioned, in page 146, the purport of a conversation with the late Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Harry Verney, with reference to the Khiva episode of protestation on the part of your Government against the movement of Russian forces on Khiva, followed by the mission of Count Schouvaloff to England, conveying the solemn assurances of the Emperor that his object was only to chastise the Khan and people of Khiva for the wrongs inflicted on Russian subjects, and that after inflicting the chastisement to withdraw, and do as we had done in Abyssinia. These assurances, sir, were received by your Government—in fact, by all England—with the most complete belief in Russian good faith. But as stated in my book, page 147, I gave Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Harry Verney at the time to understand "that notwithstanding the solemn assurances of the Emperor, every inch of ground which the Russians took they would keep, and that the Count's mission was merely to dupe the Government." They shortly afterwards possessed themselves of Bokhara and Samarkand, stages very much nearer to India than Khiva. I then anticipated and repeated in my letter to you of February 15, 1882, that their next step would be Merv. Their possession of Merv is an accomplished fact. And within the next three years, if not in less, the annexation of Herat will follow and coëvally will develop and become culminated Indian demoralisation which is already in considerable progress. Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, some ten years ago, was travelling through Cashmere. And the Cashmere Prince spoke to him in terms of great alarm at the progress the Russians were making, so much so that Prince Frederick, as stated in one of the Blue Books, thought it necessary to write upon the subject to Lord Northbrook, who, at the time, was Governor-General of India. Of the views of British might in India, prestige is the sacred intangible essence which forms the great foundation and which has enabled a handful of Englishmen to hold the millions of India in a state of loyal subjection. With the Russians at Herat, the conviction that we are the great "zubardusts"—the indomitables of the world—will cease to exist, and we shall be ranked as inferior to and incapable of competing with the Russians.

And I beg, Sir, you will permit me to place before you facts of which, presumably, you possess no knowledge. With Orientals, the stronger power invariably has, and always will, command allegiance. Macaulay's essays afford a memorable instance. The French sepoy soldiers were perfectly devoted to the French so long as they believed in their superiority; but Clive's success against the French, at Arcot, impressed them with the belief that the English were the more powerful. The result was that 600 sepoys who had served in the French army "came over to Clive's quarters and were taken into British service." The history of the Peshwa, of the Deccan, too, affords strong evidence of the influence exercised over Orientals, by their belief in the stronger power. His own subjects, notwithstanding the abhorrence of the Hindoo and the Mahomedan of the beef and pork consuming European, whose touch is desecration to the Brahmin, freely joined us and fought against their own sovereign. A number of his leading courtiers, too—notably Sudasheo Row Mankeshwur and Balajee Punt Natoo—proved disloyal. As sheriff of Poona, in 1834-35, I was acquainted with many of them.

The Duke of Argyll, a Liberal of Liberals, in the course of the discussion in the House of Lords on the Russian annexation of Merv, never gave expression to a more stringent fact than that "Russian assurances are not worth the paper upon which they may be written." This being so, you will perhaps, sir, be prepared to avow the inexplicability of the Ministerial statement that "the Government are in communication with the Russian Government for a clear indication of their policy." British simplicity, no doubt, has been heartily laughed at by Russian diplomatists. That policy, when made known, as even you must be aware will be clouded over with diplomatic subtleties, and accompanied with strong professions of good will and good faith; but you may make quite sure as to what will be the eventual outcome.

"Communication with the Afghan ruler," it was stated by the Secretary of State for India, "proved that he was animated by a friendly disposition towards England." This, sir, is resting on a broken reed. Dependence upon such disposition is most dangerous, and I declare, under convictions the most solemn, from my knowledge of the Oriental character, that it is utterly worthless; and every Anglo-Indian of experience will corroborate this opinion. Take the case of Shere Ali. The belief that Russia was the more formidable, led to his placing himself under the ægis of the Russians. His representations to the Governor General, embodied in Blue Books, set forth his great alarm, because of the Russian advance; but it received no attention, and the opportunity offering, he at once made common cause with them to the extent even of engaging to join them in the conquest and partition of India. Such will be the case with the present Afghan ruler; and I venture to state with the utmost certainty, that the subsidy of £120,000, now annually paid him, is so much money thrown away.

Under a continuation of the present policy of confidence in Russia, the Russians will be at Herat within three or four years, and, casting the veil of deception over Persia on the one hand, and over the Afghans on the other, and rendering them their devoted allies, a move will be made upon India. And with their own 100,000 and more Russians with more than that number of the Khanat hordes; with their Afghan and Persian auxiliaries; with the warrior tribes within our own limits stimulated to disaffection by Russian intrigue; with the confidence of the masses and the faith of the sepoy army in British might be undermined, there can be no hope of our being able to hold India. We may largely increase our European forces by the employment of American and foreign mercenaries; but that remedy even will not prove reassuring.

Every European soldier, moreover, landed by us in India costs, on an average, £100, while the expenditure to Russia is only one-tenth that amount. The disproportion, too, in their maintenance is in about a corresponding ratio. From England to India (if the Suez Canal be not impaired) the distance may be traversed in twenty-four days, while the Russians can land their reinforcements in less than half that time. Independently of these advantages, there is the enormous disparity between British and Russian military resources. For every soldier we can find, she has more than ten times the number at command hence the imminent peril to which India is exposed by the Russian advance.

But India, sir, may be ignored as unimportant—as a clog to Great Britain. You, yourself, may reecho the repudiation of her value to England, and charm and convince your followers by the fascination of your oratory. Exeter Hall may again be made the scene for indulging in stirring epigrams. "Perish India" may again and again be freely, emphatically declaimed; but the calamities, sir, with which her loss will become associated will, for the reasons which I shall now place before you, reach every homestead in Great Britain, and wring from them expressions of bitter anguish that to you and your Government are to be attributed the wormwood and the gall.

England has all along been the chief factor in withstanding Russian attempts upon Constantinople and the Black Sea, and it imparted to the Russians the conviction that if their object is to be attained, it can only be by placing it out of the power of England to play the part of obstructionist. And since the Crimean war, the object of advancing towards India has been steadily persevered in, and the commander of the Trans-Caspian territory has now by a stroke of surreptitious diplomacy, in which the Russian Captain Alikhonoff acted the plenipotentiary, completed the annexation of Merv. Their next step will be to take Herat and to enter into combinations for marching upon India, with the object of centering England's efforts and resources in the defence of India. Simultaneously will follow the swoop down upon Constantinople. "A united Europe," which formed an important element in political declamations at Edinburgh and elsewhere, will not—as you must be aware—be forthcoming for the prevention of this wrong. Germany will not intervene. She will find no national interest involved. To Austria, Russian success will prove most seriously prejudicial. Within a very few decades her political extinction will follow in absorption by Russia; but alone she will be powerless to interfere. To Great Britain, on the other hand, the inevitable will present itself within ten or fifteen years after, in a naval rivalry which would deaden her commerce throughout the world and spread poverty and pauperism throughout the land. As stated more than six years ago in a letter to the Duke of Westminster, and more than two years ago in one which I took the liberty of addressing you, "If India is to be saved and Great Britain safeguarded, the only means of doing so is by war (with Russia) in Europe in alliance with Austria and Turkey." The cause for war is a clearly established necessity. The Berlin Treaty is in a state of open violation; Russian troops swarm in the Balkan provinces. Of Roumania they are in overwhelming conterminous proximity, and Russian intrigues are fully at work. As regards India, their hostile designs are bold and undisguised. This state of circumstances points to war as a called-for remedy, and I shall be indulging in no flight of imagination by saying that a Palmerston would have pronounced it to be a *casus belli*.

The proposal for war in alliance with Austria and Turkey, you will, no doubt, view with indignation, probably with contempt. Austria you aspersed, but afterwards tendered an explanation, which was equivalent to an apology. But Turkey, sir, you virulently maligned. You held her up to studied opprobrium; you advocated her political extinction. Without any advertence to the benign inculcations of our great moral code, I would respectfully submit whether it is proper to place a nation under the ban of condemnation, because of the profligacy of the few whom the accident of birth has placed over them. A Mahomedan's belief in a "sensuous hereafter" it may not be easy to extinguish; but notwithstanding the very stringent opposition which Koran precepts inculcate, the extent to which Turkey has yielded in permitting, within her domains, the proselytising efforts of Christian missionaries, proves her to be less bigoted than her hereditary foe, who very largely enjoys your admiration: and it affords substantial grounds for the hope that a "strong" British Ambassador at Constantinople, with no scent of the *suaviter in modo*, and imbued with the anxious desire to engage in the moral elevation of the Turkish oligarchy, would prove to be no hopeless undertaking. And it is due to Turkey that England should impose upon herself this duty, as her loyalty towards England has known no deviation.

I am aware, that I am treading upon very tender ground in presuming to animadvert on your political acts and expatiations: but veracity is not to be maintained under circumstances of mental bondage.

With the present policy of confidence in Russia prolonged—were it only for a few years—India will be lost. Followed by the relegations to the past and the obsolete of both India Office and the Secretary of State for India, and Great Britain will be landed in disaster. You, sir, more than any man in the Kingdom will have contributed to the result.

Of the loyalty towards England, of the Czar and Royal family of Russia, there can be no doubt. But the aspirations of the Russian generals and malcontents, for territorial aggrandisement, is uncontrollable, and evolving the danger that is looming in the immediate future. We should have gone to war in 1876-77, but your Bulgarian horrors euphemistically speaking abounded in representations that will not bear the test of analysis.

War is abhorrent in all its aspects, and he who advocates a war which is unnecessary and preventble would deserve the execration of man, the malediction of heaven; but it becomes a duty, a holy, a sacred duty, when country's needs point to and it is undertaken. If the political wisdom of Great Britain should prove erratic and war be repudiated, British lives on land may, to a certain extent, be saved; but on the seas the sacrifice would be all the more weighty. The world affords no instance of the existence in terms of amity and concord of two nations of co-ordinate strength.

It is to be remembered, that the Russians are making all possible effort to complete their railway to Herat; that they are pushing on night and day in order to have it in their power to throw in reinforcements to any extent. And loss of time on our part will prove perilous, by placing in jeopardy everything that is dear to Great Britain. The great majority of unthinking public are plodding on in a state of peaceful unconsciousness. If they are awakened to a sense of the danger, there will be no want of unanimity in fervency of desire for the adoption of measures to avert what is impending.

IN ST. PAUL'S

A HOPE was expressed the other day, when the memorial to Sir Bartle Frere was first mooted, that his friends would select some other way of perpetuating his memory than the erection of a statue or monument. It is melancholy, for one thing, to walk round St. Paul's and see what man has made of man. "The freight of holy feeling which we meet from tombs where great men rest" is sometimes almost overborne by the sense of the "bad taste of the memorials which have been erected to them. There are few more striking passages in" all Mr. Ruskin's writings than the chapter in "The Stone of Venice" where he takes the reader along "The Street of the Tombs," and deduces from the difference in the manner in which the Venetians of early and later days adorned their sepulchres the still greater difference in their manner of regarding death. In St. Paul's there is of course no early work to point the contrast, for the statue of Howard the philanthropist was the first to be admitted; but any one who goes into St. Paul's after visiting some old cathedral, will at once feel how great the contrast is. For the sarcophagi in St. Paul's are all in the crypt, and in the aisles of the cathedral itself there are few of those "silent figures sleeping on the tombs" upon which as we gaze we may feel "some faint conception float before us of what these men were when they were alive." In the Wellington monument it is true there is the recumbent figure, but for the most part the monuments in St. Paul's exhibit very blatantly the errors of taste, and the implied faults of heart, which Mr. Ruskin blames in the later Venetian tombs. Around the many heroes whose glorious deaths are told along the walls of St. Paul's, figures of the Virtues are mustered too strongly to leave room for the crowning virtue of mility, and the strained animation on the feature of the portrait-statues seems intended—strange, sentiment in a Chistian temple!—to bid defiance to death. In the early Gothic monuments there is expressed (Mr. Ruskin says) in every symbol the hope of the resurrection, and generally there is a rich sculpture of an angel presenting the dead, in person and dress as he lived, to Christ or to the Madonna. The form in which the doctrine of the resurrection finds most conspicuous expression among the designs in St. Paul's is of different kind. It is the monument to the memory of Viscount Melbourne and his brother, and the gate of death through which we pass to a joyful resurrection is represented by a vast mass of black marble fashioned into the likeness of the front door of a West-end mansion. The monument is by Marochetti whose work in St. Paul's is only half-atoned for by his noble equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion outside Westminster Hall.

But the men who are buried in St. Paul's have most of them left a memory more enduring than monuments remarkable chiefly for their bad taste. St. Paul's is second as a Walhalla only to Westminster Abbey, and each temple has inmates that it recognizes as peculiarly its own. Our statesmen are in the Abbey, and there is no Poet's Corner in St. Paul's. But, besides Sir Christopher Wren, there are Reynolds, and Lawrence, and Barry, and Fuseli, and Turner, whose dying request it was that he might repose as near as possible to Reynolds. But most numerous are, of course, the naval and military heroes of this century, and the long line of soldiers and administrators of our Indian Empire. Mr. Alfred Austin drew an ingenious moral the other day from the birds which had laid their eggs in the great Duke's statue in Piccadilly; but the moral is writ larger where—

In streaming London's central roar
The sound of those he wrought for,
And the feet of those he fought for,
Echo round his bones for evermore.

St. Paul's is a resting-place not for the dead only. There is no greater contrast to be found in London than by passing into St. Paul's from Ludgate-hill on one side or Cheapside on the other; and especially at noontime in the hot summer days the cathedral is well filled, if not with worshippers, at least with quiet and orderly visitors. Round the aisles there is a steady stream of sightseers, but on the benches in the nave there are all sorts and conditions of men and women—some of them workers with their hands dozing in the unwonted quiet, others men of business pausing for a moment from the hot chase. It is an old question how far the noble character of a building has any influence in fostering a devotional spirit. Certainly in St. Paul's one sees nothing of what is so familiar in foreign cathedrals—the solitary worshipper kneeling in some dark place of the church, or the half-veiled figure casting herself into long abasement on the floor of the temple. But presently one sees that the listless slumberer is struck by some monument or tablet near him, and he too will walk down the aisle and read what is written. And it is difficult to believe that among the hundreds of week-day visitors to St. Paul's there are not some who at least carry away a session in civic virtue.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REMARKABLE CAREER OF AN ADVENTURER.

POSSIBLY (says the *Daily Telegraph*) the romance of the Young Lady of Detroit and the Bigamous Coachman which is now attracting such deep interest in the States is, so far as the hero is concerned, of a somewhat equivocal nature; but few will deny that it possesses a "plot" and "situations" of a stirringly dramatic character. There is, it appears, a worthy and wealthy gentleman at Detroit who was blessed with a daughter by the Christian name of Lilian. He had likewise in his employ, as coachman, a man whose name purported to be Neville. In the affairs of Love, History is incessantly repeating itself; and in the Ohio case there was once more vindicated the verity inculcated in the burlesque of "Tom Thumb the Great" that "Love levels rank; lords down to cellars bears; And bids the brawny porter walk upstairs." Miss Lilian fell in love with her papa's coachman, and allowed that adventurous Automedon to run away with her to the town of Toledo, where they were married. But the indignant parent pursued the young couple. They were brought to bay; and Miss Lilian's papa, having reason to believe that his unwelcome son-in-law had already been married before he eloped with his master's daughter, caused him to be arrested on a charge of bigamy and lodged in Toledo Gaol. The weeping Lilian was torn from the arms of her captured swain; but she refused to believe in his perfidy; she declared that she, and she alone, was his lawful and wedded wife. Her conviction of his innocence was, it appears, shared by her brother, who, accompanied by a lawyer "to see fair," made with her another excursion to Toledo, and visited the captive coachman in his lonely cell. No sooner did the pseudo-Neville behold his mourning bride than, exclaiming, "Great heavens!—my wife!" he rushed into her arms, and passionately embraced her. His caresses were returned with so great an amount of fervour that the too susceptible coachman fainted away. On recovering consciousness, he proceeded to unfold to Lilian, her brother, and the man of law that which he declared to be the plain, unvarnished, and veracious story of his life. His real name he acknowledged was not Neville. It began with a T. Not to mince matters, he was Sir Roger Tichborne. He spoke at length of his travels in India, China, and Australia; and so minutely familiar an acquaintance did he seem to have with the history of the Tichborne family, and with the details of the most notable criminal trial of our epoch, that Lilian listened with rapt ears, while the lawyer, we should say, was debating in his mind the expediency of at once handing his "business card" to so promising a possible client. He talked, indeed, for three whole hours. He confessed that he had been twice married before his elopement with Lilian; but spoke darkly about having been divorced from both his previous spouses. Lilian—and Lilian alone—was to be Lady Tichborne, "a British Baronetess," and so soon as ever he regained his liberty he intended to start for Europe to claim his title and estates, for which purpose he had already secured the services of the American Minister at the Court of St. James's. While, however, the plausible coachman in his cell was thus beguiling his auditors the police of Toledo were beginning to hunt up his antecedents, and they eventually succeeded in compiling an exhaustive and most interesting record of the prisoner's career. His real name—so at least it is stated—is George Alexander Newbold, and he is of reputable English parentage. In 1862, being then nineteen years of age, he began, under the name of Charles Stewart, his matrimonial career by marrying at Kingston a damsel with the Christian name of Jerusha. A few days afterwards he disappeared, and the bereaved Jerusha did not see anything more of him until 1875, when it seems that he remarried her under the name of Smith. A year after this second union he was again joined in wedlock with a young lady whose Christian name was Anna Maria, and who, subsequently learning that she had been betrayed by a bigamist, went mad and died in an asylum. Surely in the biography of Mr. George Alexander Newbold there is, only as far as the stage which we have reached, the materials for at least half a dozen thrilling romances. In 1877, Newbold, passing under the name of Perry, was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to imprisonment at Toronto. It was not his first appearance in a criminal dock in Upper Canada. He had some years previously not only got into prison at Toronto, but got out of it, contriving to carry off, at the same time, a considerable sum of money belonging to the gaoler, as well as that functionary's wife to boot. While the money lasted, Newbold—pretending to be a foreign nobleman fresh from Europe—and the gaoler's wife had a "high old time of it," travelling from hotel to hotel, and living in grand style. When the money was gone the heartless adventurer, of course, abandoned his victim. The police likewise allege that Newbold, under the name of Percy, married at Schenectady, in the State of New York, a young lady whose Christian name was Hannah; and that in January, 1883, he had also espoused, under the name of Perry, at Newark, in the State of New York, a maiden fair with the "prenomen" of Celina. Subsequently he became the illegal husband of a wealthy heiress at Jersey City, and he is furthermore accused of having married another lady at Watertown, and another at Paterson, all in the State of New Jersey. In fine, Mr. George Alexander Newbold's list of bigamous marriages seems to threaten to rival in length Leporello's celebrated schedule of the intrigues of Don Giovanni—"mille e tre." Mr. Newbold is at the present time only forty years of age, so that, after he has served his next little term in the Penitentiary, he may find yet a long and brilliant vista of matrimonial adventure open to him. The Atlantic States and Canada he seems to have tolerably well exhausted in the way of bigamy; but Ohio is vast, and on his enlargement he may remember Horace Greeley's celebrated piece of advice, "Go West, young man;" visit, after working the "Buckeye State," the still greater West, prospect Minnesota, or cross the Rockies and try his luck in California. It is true that in the Golden State Vigilance Committees sometimes unexpectedly arise, and they might put a gloss on the Order for the Solemnisation of Matrimony which would not prove wholly agreeable to the feelings of Mr. George Alexander Newbold, or, indeed, healthful to his windpipe. The wonder is that this unmitigated scoundrel has not already been lynched. Cowhided he has perhaps been, times out of number; but concerning these exercitations he may have preserved a discreet silence. He has been, it is stated, by turns a waiter at a restaurant, a journeyman butcher, a bookseller's shopman, a theatre agent, a lawyer's clerk, and a coachman. His years as yet, as we have said, only amount to two score, and there is plenty of time for him to try his hand at speculation in food and grain "financiering" in Wall-street, quack-nostrum selling, the patenting of a new corkscrew, or the invention of a new bitter. He is still young, and America is the Country of Hope. He may rise to a ward politician or he may die a dentist. The bigamy business he has perhaps to some slight extent overdone. The pursuit may be a pleasant one, but it has its risks; and in Mr. Newbold's case the proverb might be verified of the pitcher going often to the well, but getting broken at last. At his next little bigamous marriage his "best man" might suddenly assume the guise of Judge Lynch's hangman, while the bride might mark her sense of his conduct by presenting him with the contents of a revolver.

DEPREDATIONS FROM THE MAILS.

ALTHOUGH in India we have comparatively little to complain of on the ground of missing newspapers and other postal packets from home, there have recently appeared in the London newspapers numerous letters calling attention to the habitual system of depredation to which home journals are exposed in their transit from England to remote regions of the United States and to the Australian colonies. The *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows on the subject:—One correspondent states, that he has some brothers "pioneering" in a North-Western territory of the American Republic "who have two or three newspapers sent to them from home every week, properly secured, addressed, and stamped. They receive, on an average, one in twelve. Out of five or six 'Christmas numbers' sent to them, one arrived." Another correspondent adds that during the last twelve months he has sent both letters and newspapers to Melbourne and to King George's Sound, on the southern coast of Western Australia, and that, while the former have reached their destination, not one newspaper has been received. In a well-known and eloquent passage, contained in one of his "Lectures Upon Modern History," Dr. Arnold descanted on the rapid extension of the English language, and—speaking in 1841—presaged that the time was not far distant when it would be, what Latin once was, the "communis mater" or "common mother" of mankind in every part of the world. The thefts to which English newspapers, and especially those containing illustrations, have long been subject in countries that, as Emerson puts it, "employ our conquering and commercial tongue" are, in one sense, compliments to the nation by which these attractive sheets are sent forth. Travellers and sportsmen who have wandered about the wildest portions of the Far West can hardly have failed repeatedly to come across cartoons and sketches, cut from the *Illustrated London News* or the *Graphic*, which are nailed or pasted on the wooden walls of frame-houses, or stuck against the rough boards of many a lonely log-hut. Even the mud cabins of those inveterate purloiners the negroes, teem with pictures of pretty women and of thorough-bred horses—the two favourite subjects of the coloured race—which often come from the same source. Notwithstanding the exquisite perfection to which the art of wood-engraving has been brought in the United States—of which we see admirable exemplifications every month in "Harper's Magazine" and "The Century"—it cannot be denied that in illustrated journals the Old World is still far ahead of the New. It is natural, therefore, that the temptation to steal "the picture journals of the old country" should be more than some of the Americans through whose hands they pass are able to resist. The Report of the American Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30, 1883, tells us that the inland mails of the United States were carried in that year over one hundred and ten thousand two hundred miles of railway; that the steamboat mail service covered a distance of sixteen thousand and ninety-three miles, and—most amazing of all—that the "Star service" dealt with a length of routes extending over two hundred and twenty-seven thousand miles. By the "Star service"—to which attention has been prominently called of late years by reason of the unblushing frauds detected in its administration—is meant the delivery of the mails by road. When we reflect what an event the arrival of the mails must be in many an isolated hamlet and village remote from railway communication, we can easily understand that, while the letters are, as a rule, unmolested, the illustrated newspapers present temptations against which human nature is far from being proof. The postal service of such a country as the United States can never be contemplated without absorbing interest by those Englishmen who, like the late Mr. Anthony Trollope, have made themselves familiar with its details for the last fifty years. Many an amusing story has been told of the abuses of the franking privilege to which Senators and Members of Congress had recourse in the olden times. Thus Daniel Webster once convulsed the Senate by declaring, in a debate on the abolition of this costly privilege, that he knew an instance in which a sucking pig had been franked from Washington to New England as a present. In his "Life of Andrew Jackson" Mr. James Parton states that many members of Congress were formerly in the habit of sending their dirty linen to their Western homes to be washed, and of receiving it back through the mails without charge. Mr. Gresham, the American Postmaster-General, tells us that "the number of pieces, including letters, postcards, and newspapers handled by the Post Office last year was nearly fourteen hundred millions, being an increase over the previous year of nearly sixteen per cent." He adds that the Report of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails exhibits a satisfactory condition of the postal relations and intercourse subsisting between the United States and foreign countries. The volume of correspondence increases rapidly from year to year, "under the operation of the greatly reduced and uniform postal charges established throughout the Postal Union." Of the mail matter despatched last year from the United States to foreign countries nearly forty-two per cent. of the letters and printed documents were sent to Great Britain, twenty-three per cent. of the letters and seventeen per cent. of the prints and samples were to Germany, while twenty-six per cent. of the letters and twenty per cent. of the printed matter were forwarded to other countries of Europe. These interesting figures reveal that nearly one-half of the foreign correspondence of the United States, whether epistolary or printed, is addressed to this kingdom. The last report of the American Postmaster-General will naturally be scanned with interest when he deals with the depredations of the mails. On this subject Mr. Gresham refers his readers to the report of Mr. A. G. Sharp, his chief inspector, who hardly goes into the matter in such detail as it seems to invite. Mr. Sharp states that "the whole number of complaints received and of cases made up on alleged losses by mail between the United States and foreign countries during the last fiscal year amounted to six thousand three hundred and seventy-nine. Of these twenty-seven hundred were ordinary, and more than thirty-six hundred were registered. One thousand three hundred and eighty inquiries originated with the British Post Office Department. Of the registered cases only forty-two articles remain unaccounted for, while of the ordinary cases twelve hundred and sixty-seven were closed without the losses being located." Now, it is probable that of the English newspapers purloined in the Far West a very small proportion is reported to the Postmaster-General either in the United States or in England. The grievance has been of such long duration and the time intervening before the sender of the lost newspapers hears from the disappointed addressees is so great that it often seems futile to make complaints, which will probably be as useless as "crying over spilt milk." It is to be hoped, however, that the earnest attention of Mr. Fawcett—who is undoubtedly one of the best and most active officials that ever reigned supreme in St. Martin's-le-Grand—will be directed to an anomaly which cries aloud for redress.

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GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

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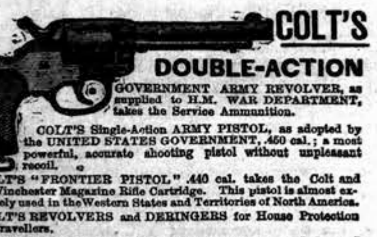

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FOR JULY, 1884,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
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AND THE
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NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS :

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Philips & Co
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
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The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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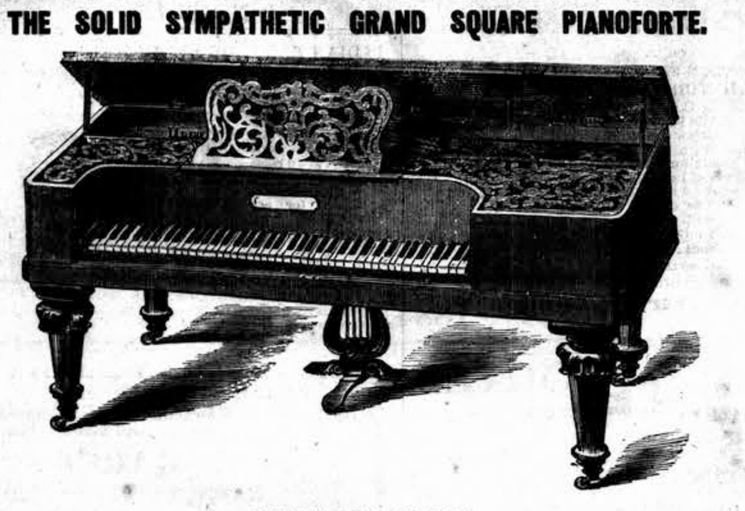

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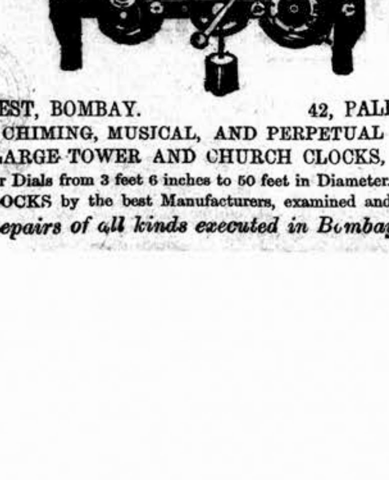

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The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

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The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly suited for *India,* where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

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Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST
IN 1D 2D & 4D PACKETS — EVERYWHERE
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STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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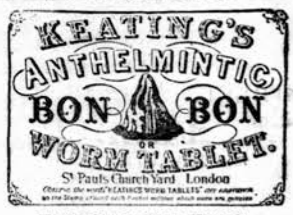
I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person, who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—



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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Read the following:—

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
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